ONE PENNY. [Transmission Abroad.]

LONDON, SUNDAY, DEC. 11, 1881.

110. STRAND.-No. 9.

### THIRD EDITION.

THE "PEOPLE" OFFICE.

Saturday Evening

#### LATEST TELEGRAMS

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE CANONISATION.

ROME, Dec. 8, 2 p.m.—The ceremony of canonisation has just been brought to a conclusion, having lasted some five hours. So early as six o'clock this morning groups of people collected in the Piazza di San Pietro, anxious to witness at least a portion of the day's ceremonial; while others took up places in the Basilicatiself, in the hope of obtaining a view of the proceedings through the windows of the upper atrium, which look upon the grand nave. The wenther to the present hour has been splendid, and there has not been the slightest appearance of disturbance.

The canonisation passed off without any noteworthy incident, the arrangements made beforehand being strictly followed out.

TUNIS.

TUNIS.

TUNIS, Dec. 7.—It is reported that M. Roustan will after all return to Tunis. Mustapha Ben Ismail is expected here this week.

Heavy rains have fallen incessantly during the last three days, and have impeded the movements of the French troops on the ceast. The plain around Kaircuan has become a complete swamp, and it is feared the consequences will be serious for the health of the troops.

Tunis, Dec. 5.—Ali Ben Halifa, who has now been joined by all the Araba that have not submitted to the French, has retreated to the frontier of Tripoli. It has therefore been decided that General Logerot's columnshall march southwards from Gabes, and endeavour to force Ali Ben Halifa into an engagement, but it is expected that the latter's forces will take refuge in Tripolitan territory.

TRIPOLI.

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TRIPOLI, Dec. 7.—Intelligence received here states that a strong French column is approaching the Tripoli frontier, in pursuit of Tunisian insurgents. In consequence, the Turkish military commander here is despatching troops for the protection of the frontier.

Paris, Dec 8.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day discussed the grants asked for by the government to defray the cost entailed by the creation of the two new Ministries. M. Gambetta stated that his object was to divide the labour of the public departments and to secure the better conduct of the affairs of the country. The grants were adopted by 389 votes to 163.

ENGLAND AND GERMANY.

ENGLAND AND GERMANY.

Berlin, Dec. 8.— It is semi-officially announced that the statement contained in a recent Paris letter of a London morning journal to the effect that the German Government was endeavouring to persuade England to seize Egypt, is nothing more or less than an invention. "The policy of Germany," it is added, "regards a good understanding between France and England as of the first importance for the peace of Europe, and its endeavours are, therefore, directed to promoting such understanding."

Professor Theodor Mounsen has written a letter to his constituents at Coburg, in which he states that the principal duty of the Liberals is to persevere doggedly in the path they have marked out for themselves until a second spring dawns upon Germany. The German people, he declares in conclusion, is not only more powerful, but also tougher than Prince Bismarck.

The letter is the subject of much remark.

SPAIN AND BORNEO.

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Maddid. Dec. 9, Evening.—In to-day's sitting of the Congress of Deputies, Senor Francisco Silvela, a former minister, asked the Government to communicate to the House all official documents relating to the seizure of English and American ships in the Sulu Archipelago by the Spaniards. It was arranged that these documents should be joined to those asked for by Senor Commanque for the purpose of his interpellation on the North Borneo question.

on.

Correspondencia of this evening says that Spain has no concession to England in regard to this question.

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RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg, Des. Evening.—The Novoe Vremys of this evening expresses indignation at the reference made in President Arthur's message to the representations made by the United States to Russia on the subject of the Jews. It says that the President has departed from the principles of the American policy of non-interference in the affairs of foreign countries. It remarks that the message did not refer to the English treatment of Ireland. The journal says:—"President Arthur recently repelled all interference with regard to the Panama Canal, and yet he allows himself to judge of Russian affairs, which he does not understand."

is proposed to increase the Black Sca fleet by two ironclads, one of the type of the Prince Pojarski, and the other of the type of a cruiser. It is also proposed to increase the means of ship building at Sebastopol and

other of the type of ship building at Schastop.

Nicolajeff.

The trial is proceeding of the three officials who are charged with having contributed by their negligence to the assasination of the late Czar. The jury to-day visited the shop in the Garden-street where the mine was laid.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 9.—Yesterday's celebration of the Order of St. George at Gatschins, commenced at 11, and passed off in the usual manner.

The Emperor proposed the health of the Chevaliers of the Order, which was acknowledged by the Grand Duke Nicholas.

During the day, the Emperor Alexander addressed a telegram to the Emperor William, congratulating him on the occasion as the eldest and most celebrated knight of the Order of St. George.

of the Order of St. George.

Berley, Dec. 9, Evening.—According to intelligence from St. Petersburg, General Ignatieff and General Teherevine, the Assistant Minister of the Interior, recently tendered their resignations simultaneously to the Czar, in consequence of difficulties which had arisen between them with regard to the police measures against the Nihilists. The Emperor, however, after a consultation with both ministers, persuaded them to withdraw their resignations. It is feared that anti-Semitic riots in Ekaterincelau will e renewed in consequence of the late outbreak at Odessa.

THEREY

TURKEY. CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 8.—The Governor of Salonica Rives a contradiction to a statement telegraphed about a fortnight ago from Vienna to a London paper that some Turkish officers and soldiers had massacred a Christian family at Luca, a village in Macedonia.

TURKISH FINANCE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 8, Evening.—Mr. Bourke states that his instructions do not permit of his dispensing with the ratification by the bondholders of the arrangement for the settlement of the debt. He again tele-

graphed to London to-day insisting upon being furnished with the means necessary for rendering an arrangement possible, inasmuch as the Sultan's Irade could not be submitted to the bondholders. Mr. Bourke maintains that the other foreign delegates were at the outset of the negotiations in agreement with him as to the necessity of ratification by the bondholders.

CONSTANTINGPLE, December 9.—Mr. Bourke, in telegraphing to London, has asked to be authorized to accept the Irade without the condition of the preliminary ratification by the Bondholders.

FATAL COLLIERY ACCIDENT IN BELGIUM.

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BRUSSELS, Dec. 9.—A despatch received here to-day states that an accident has occurred at the Cockerell Colliery, causing the death of 66 miners.
Te-day, the explosion of fire-damp in the Cockerell coal mine was made the subject of an interpellation in the Chamber of Representatives by M. Noujean, who asked the Government what were the conclusions arrived at by the committee of inquiry into the question of fire-damp in mines.—M. Sainctelette, Minister for Public Works, replied that the responsibilities of the various parties connected with mines would in future be clearly established.—M. Janson declared that, in his opinion, the responsibility of the owners of coal mines ought to be increased.

NICORIA, Dec. 9.—Lieutenant H. H. Kitchener, Director of the Survey in Cyprus, has been shot at by a native while engaged surveying in the Limassol district. He escaped unhurt.

THE UNITED STATES. New York, Dec. 9.—The death is announced of Colone John W. Forney, of Philadelphia.

#### COLLISION ON THE NORTH LONDON RAILWAY.

A fatal collision between three passenger trains of the North London Railway Company, by which several per-North London Railway Company, by which several persons lost their lives, and many others were injured, occurred on Saturday morning at the south end of the tunnel between Finsbury-park and Canonbury Stations. From the statement of some of the passengers it appears that the 9.13 train from Finsbury-park to Broad-street started from the former station in good time, and proceeded at the usual pace through the tunnel leading to Canonbury station until coming to the end where the lines cross, and here a terrific shock was felt, caused, it is stated, through the train coming in collision with a Chalk Farm train. The Finsbury Park train was thrown completely off the line, some of the carriages being entirely crushed to atoms. Finsbury Park train was thrown completely of the line, some of the carriages being entirely crushed to atoms. With the collision there arose a simultaneous cry of pain and fright from several hundred voices. The lights all went out at the same time, and the tunnel being perfectly dark, the greatest consternation prevailed. Several persons jumped out immediately, but in most of the carriages the doors had been so jammed in that it was with the utmost difficulty that they could be found onen. Matches were struck and newaranees. in that it was with the utmost difficulty that they could be forced open. Matches were struck and newspapers lighted, and a number of gentlemen formed themselves into a band of relief, and whilst engaged in assisting other passenger out of the fractured carriages, a third train was observed coming through the tunnel. The driver was shouted to, and lighted papers waved, in the hope that he might stop the train, but the warning came too late, and in another moment the third train run violently on the they is of the other two trains. Each train was and in another moment the third train ran violently on to the debris of the other two trains. Each train was full of pussengers, chiefly gentlemen, on their way to business, and it is estimated that there could not have been less than 1,200 persons in the three trains, of whom it is feared that beyond the great numbers who have sustained injuries, some of which are of a most serious character, many have lost their lives. Mossengers were at once despatched to Cannonbury and Finsbury-park Statiens, and a break-down gang immediately set out for the scene of the accident. the cause of which it is surmised must be the defective the cause of which it is surmised must be the defective working of the points or signals. Some idea of the violence of the collision may be gathered, when it is stated that at the very rear of the Finsbury Park train, the passengers were thrown from one side of the carriage to the other. The officials, although unable to give any definite statement as to the result of the accident, confirm the rumour that several persons must have suffered with their lives. All traffic to Broad-street was, in consequence, stopped.

## TECHNOLOGICAL EDUCATION.

TECHNOLOGICAL EDUCATION.

Sir P. Bramwell, F.R.S., on Friday night, in Drapers' Hall, distributed the prises and certificates to the successful competitors in the Technological examinations held has May in ninety-two towns in Great Britain under the auspices of the City and Guilde of London Institute for the Advancement of Technical Education. Sir F. Bramwell said the main object of the institute was to put within the reach of the British workman such a knowledge of the scientific principles which underlaid the industries in which he was engaged as would enable him to strike out original ideas for him self. Another object was to prevent those merely possessed of book learning from obtaining the first-class certificates of the institute. Last year 2,300 candidates applied to sit, but the applications for the examinations next May in 105 centres of the United Kingdom already amounted to a thousand more. Sir F. Bramwell pointed out to the successful students the fact that the processes in all industries were rapidly changing, and the workman who had only a knowledge of the present processes would soon be left behind in the race. The prizes were then distributed. Of the ninety winners of prizes and certificates, three, who had gained silver medals were present from Glasgow, Leeds, and Merthyr Tydfil, and one winner of a bronze medal from Liverpool. The meds is were in each case accompanied by money prizes of 45, 43, and 42, the subjects covered by money prizes of 45, 54, and 42, the subjects covered by money prizes of 45, 54, and 42, the subjects covered by money prizes of be being gas manufacture, wool-dyeing, brewing, photography, carriage building, plumbers' work, and electric instrument making and electric light respectively.

A Woulder Suicide.—On the arrival of the 2.47 down Midland train at St. Albans on Friday, attention was called to a young woman in an unconscious state. The passengers travelling with her said that when they started from Kentish Town she was saleep. Ten minutes later she was convulsed, and, handed them a paper on which was written: "I have been driven to poson myself." Medical assistance was called, and in course of an hour she was brought round. She then said that she belonged to Leicester, and that family trouble had led her to take a quantity of landanum. Her friends were communicated with, but she declined to go to her home.

### LATEST GENERAL NEWS.

"The Queen's Shilling."
On Friday, Mr. Justice Chitty, at the instance of Messrs. Hare and Kendall, granted an injunction restraining Mr. Barelay, of Keighley, from playing a piece called "The Queen's Shilling, or Enlisted," on the ground that it is an infringement of their copyright in another piece of the same name.

Dense Fog in the Metropolis.

Dense Fog in the Metropolis.

The heavy fog, which from an early hour on Friday morning hung over the low-lying districts in the Valley of the Thames, deepened at about ten o'clock into perfect darkness, which hung like a black pall over the central parts of London. All the lamps, both gas and electric, were lighted, but the atmospheric conditions were so strange that in many localities they were useless. Traffic on the river was wholly stopped. The darkness extended as far as Tottenham, Stratford, Fulhan, and Dulwich respectively, the neighbourhood of Paddington being the only suburb free. At about half-past one the atmosphere cleared up a little, but not sufficiently to allow gas to be dispensed with indoors, and artificial light had to be used during the remainder of the day.

The Ex-Empress Eugenie.

The Ex-Empress Eugenie.

The Ex-Empress Eugenie still continues to improve in health, and her Majesty's visit on Thursday did the illustrious invalid considerable good. She did not take out-door exercise on Friday on account of the fog, which was very thick in the West-end.

#### Recent Wills.

The following wills have been recently proved. That of Sir John Charles Grant Ogilvie, of Grant, Earl of Senfield, Beron Strathspoy of Strathspoy, amounting to over £159,000. The Right Hon. W. P. Adam, late Governor of Madras, personalty over £54,000; and Mr. Henry Saville, personalty exceeding £118,000. vernor of Mauras, enry Saville, perso

St. Paul's Industrial School.

St. Paul's Industrial School.

A strange case came before Mr. Justice Chitty on Friday in connection with this school. Application was made to his lordship for the appointment of a receiver. It had come to the knowledge of the Rev. Mr. McCree, who took a great interest in industrial homes, that a lad in St. Paul's Home was entitled to £250 a year. It was a wretched case. The poor lad was dying of consumption, and as the Government certificate had been withdrawn from the school, he might be turned out at any moment. A sum of £25 was now saked for out of the property to which the child was entitled, to provide for him on coming out.—His lordship ordered the amount to be paid to Mr. McCree, and referred the appointment of a receiver to Chambers.

Sale of a Crown Farm.

The farm of Scralister, Caithness, has just been purchased from the Crown by Mr. John Miller, the present tenant, for £29,000. As his rent has hitherto heen £976 a year, this sum is equal to about thirty years' purchase. The farm consists of 1,000 acres of arable land and a little over 500 acres of mountain pasture.

Accident in the Hunting Field.

Whilst out with the Pychley Hounds on Friday, Col. Crawford, of the Guards, met with a serious secudent, his horse falling upon him broke his collar bone and jawbone, and he also received other injuries.

Serious Railway Collision.

A railway collision cocurred on Friday between Porton and Edinburgh, by which two passengers were seriously burt, and several others injured. On a passenger train to Edinburgh reaching fromine Knowe, the guard saw an engine and wan coming up behind where a line takes a sharp curve. By signalling to the engine-driver the passenger engine moved toward some distance, but the engine behind ran into the passenger van and knocked it of the rails.

Shipping Disasters.

The steamer British King, which touched at Queenstown on the 2nd inst. ca. roate from Liverpool for Philadelphia, put back on Friday with the loss of two blades of her fan. The accident occurred when she was 600 miles west of Cape Clear.

The banque Valdivia of Liverpool, bound from Ghasgow, with a general cargo for Adelaide, put into Queenstown harbour on Friday with a loss of sails and boats.

Diplomatic Appointments.

Friday's Gasette announces the appointments of Sir J. H. Glover, R.N., G.C.M.G. (lately Governor of New-foundland), to be Governor and Commander-in-chief of the Leeward Islands, and Arthur Cecil Stewart Barkly, Eaq., to be Chief Civil Commissioner for the Seychelles Islands.

The Rev. S. F. Green.

The petition for the release of the Rev. S. F. Green which was signed by 14,000 laymen, has been laid befor the Queen, and the Home Secretary informs the Arch bishop of Canterbury that "her Majesty has not been pleased to the any instructions with reference thereto."

Robbery at a Manchester Jeweller's. At the Kine bester City Sessions on Friday, before Mr. H. W. West, Q.C., recorder, two men, named Campbell and Barrett, charged with breaking into Campbell and Harrett, enarged with breasing into a jeweller's ship in Manchester, and stealing four gold watches, were sentenced, the former to ten years' penal servitude, and the latter to eight years'.

More Cherges against Medical Officers.

Another a metul senidat in connection with public institutions, we revealed on Friday, at a meeting of the Birminghau Workhouse committee. It was stated that, during an oe-tal inquiry nito the conduct of a nurse who had been decharged by directon of the medical staff, everal nurses and pauper patients declared that the medical officers resorted to a scandalous mode of containing refractory immates of the infirmary. The dectors had so power of punishment whatever, but they nevertheless directed blicters to be placed upon the necks, and shower baths to be administered it the paupers whenever they chose. It was stated that the effect of these punishments had been consequences absolutely to refuse to recenter the punishment and the first of the staff, and asking for a local Government in the whole of the cases. More Charges against Medical Officers.

menting to the whole of the cases.

The Louble Murder in St. Pancras.

Richard Haumett, aged thirty-nine, a general printer, of 20, Lancing street, St. Fancras, was charged on remand at "keewell Police-court, on Friday, with having this two children. Albert, aged four years, a.s. Armar, aged twelve months, on the morning of the 18th of September last. He was further charged with attempting to commit suicide. The prisoner up to Saturday last had been an insaste of the University College Hospial. Mr. Poland, barrister, instructed by the Treasury, appeared for the prosecution, and the pri-

soner was undefended. After evidence had been given by Dr. Davies, Dr. Andrews, and by two policemen as to facts which have already been reported, Mr. Bond, resident medical officer at the University College Hospital, said he believed the prisoner when admitted to the hospital did not know what he was about. For several days he was cleirious, and was occasionally violent. He was now well enough to be sent to prison, but required care. The prisoner being cautioned, said, "The only thing I wish to say is that I have no recollection of the sad affair whatever." He was sent for trial.

The Staffordshire Potters' Strike

The Staffordshire Potters' Strike.

On Friday a deputation from the operatives waited on the masters, asking that the dispute should be referred to arbitration, and an accountant sworn to investigate the selling prices. The employés, after a long discussion, agreed to appoint an accountant to ascertain the selling prices in 1872 and 1831. If it should be found that prices have been lowered work to be continued at last year's rates, but if no reduction be shown, then the advance asked for to be given. The manufacturers further agreed that a committee confer with the workmen to arrange rules for a new arbitration board. It is doubtful whether the dates selected will be acceptable to the men, as they contend that the whole period since 1872, when wages went up, should be taken interactions.

## LATEST FROM IRELAND.

Mr. Parnell in Prison.

Mr. Parnell has been ill in Kilmainham, and at a meeting to form a Prisoners' Aid Society, held in Dublin on Thursday, Mr. O'Donnell, M.P., having just been to visit Mr. Parnell in prison, said the indisposition was caused by the bad diet, which was enough to break down the strongest constitution.

#### Boycotting a Marquis.

The boycotting of the Marquis of Drogheda at his residence at Moore Abbey, co. Kildare, is still continued, All his labourers have left, and emergency men had to be brought down from Dublin to do the work on the estate, but no one in the locality will supply them with provisions. The marchioness is obliged to assist in the household duties, and superintend the milking of the

The Defence of Property.

On Friday afternoon a deputation from the Property Defence Association waited upon the Lord Mayor (Alderman Ellie) to discuss with him in private the inovement which his lordship has initiated for the de-fence of property in Ireland.

### Prison Fare.

The prisoners in Galway gool had to go on prison fare on Wednesday, as supplies were stopped from the Cen-tral office. It is said many, rather than submit, are contemplating asking to be released upon conditions.

Stabbing a Sergeant.

On 'thursday, at the Dublin Police-court, a man named Swan was charged with wilfully setting fire to the Kevin-street Police Barracks. Swan was employed at the barracks, but was under notice of dismissel, and when arrested attacked a sergeaut, and stabbed him in the about

A Suspect Placard.

Two men were indicted at the assizes at Carrick-on-Shannon on Thursday charged with posting a "No Rent" placard at the door of a church. The fact of the notice having been posted by the prisoners was clearly proved by two sub-constables, who caught them in the act. It was contended for the prisoners that the posting of the notice was not a criminal offence, and Judge Fitzgerald adopting this view directed an acquittal.

# Further Despatch of Troops.

The authorities have decided on dispatching another battalion of infantry to Ireland. The one selected is the 2nd of the Border regiment, formerly the 56th, now at Dover. It has received orders to proceed to Newry, an will be relieved by the 1st battalion of the Royal Iris. Rifles, now returning home from Natal.

Land League Huts.

Two wooden huts, on the principle of the iron hutsupplied to the constabulary, have been lying at the Ballina Railway station for the past few weeks. One of them was removed on Friday under the direction of an official of the Ladies' Land League and conveyed on four earls to Currower, to be erected for an evicted tenant or the holding of a neighbour. The police are watching them closely.

A Malicious Outrage.

The windows of twenty-nine houses and three street lamps were completely smashed on Thursday night at Salthill, a fashionable bathing place, about a nile from Galway. A reward of £50 has been offered for informa-tion that will lead to the arrest of the perpetrators of the outrage.

Charge Against a Member of the Ladies Land League.

At the Castletown Berehaven Petty Sessions, on Friday, Miss Reynolds, of the Dublin Ladies' Land League, appeared to answer a charge of intimidating tenant of the Earl of Bantry, named Catherine Murphy, from paying her reat, and on a second summnors she was charged with unlawfully inciting the same tenant not to pay her rent; but both cases were adjourned on the application of sub-inspector Maxwell, because of the absence of a witness named White, a Cork buildif. Miss Paramill was present in court

## "MY FELLOW TOILERS."

"MY FELLOW TOILERS."

Mr. Howard Paul writes:—"On Christmas-day I in tend giving a dinner of roast beef and plum pudding to a hundred of the poor "sandwish men who trudge the streets of London. On conferring with several gentlemen who have intimate dealings with the men they advise me to make a public appeal, and per haps funds may be forthcoming to extend the repast to the five hundred poor creatures who perambulate the streets in all weathers, with boards on their backs, for one and threepence a day. I have informed myself of the condition of these men, and some of their histories are positively pathetic. They are hopelessly broken-down, miserably poor, fairly temperate, and all are most willing to work. Two shillings will give a man a Christmas dinner, and I'll be glad to take charge of any contribution, no matter how small, and devote it to the object in question. As I said above, I have settled to give a hundred a 'good square meal,' and a pipe of 'bacca to follow, and if funds are forthcoming for the whole five hundred the better."

## SPORTS OF THE PEOPLE.

No more successful meeting at the back-end or the year was ever held on the Esher pastures than that which terminated on Thursday. The weather, which was milder than we generally experience in April about the Two Thousand Guineas time, attracted an immense concourse of sportamen and sportagement the the Two Thousand Guineas time, attracted an immense concourse of sportsmen and sportswomen, the winter toilettes of the latter greatly enlivening the paddock and lawn; and the sport provided being fully equal to the Sandown standard of excellence. The big hurdle race was won by the long-backed Thunderstone, who, from being almost useless on the flat, has developed into one of the most awkward jumpers in training, although a turn of speed serves him in good stead. It is true he bumped up against Xavier at the railway turn, thereby disposing of any chance the latter may have possessed, but he won the race so easily that the result would not have been different had the accident not have happened. No closer or more exciting finish for a big race than that between The Scot and Bacchus, on Thursday, in the four-mile steeplechase, has been witnessed this season, and the highest praise must been witnessed this season, and the highest praise must be awarded to Jewitt and I'Anson for their brilliant horse be awarded to Jewitt and I Anson for their brilliant horse-manship. At the last hurdle, Bacchus landed by at least a couple of lengths, and his backers felt their winnings jingling in their pockets; but the run in is a long one, the finish being on the very crest of a hill, and inchby inch The Scot followed in pursuit of the Epsom chestnut. Both jockeys rode as if their lives depended on the result, and until the numbers went up opinions were equally divided as to which had won. There is no doubt that Bacchus, who pulled up very leg weary, has passed his remith, and I shall be pleased to hear that Mr. Dunlop, who is an excellent sportsman, has decided on putting him to the stud. The chestnut has always run a good horse, and done many a good turn to the Epsom division. good turn to the Epsom division.

Captain Doherty's action against the Jockey Club has not advanced since last week, or, indeed, since his motion was first brought on a month ago. On the other hand, the Old Burlington-street authorities have not published his name a second time in the Calendar, and I should think are not likely to do so. When the motion is heard, which may not be before Christmas, some amusing disclosures and statements may be expected, and perhaps the delay in hearing the case may be the best thing that could have happened, as the report will furnish good "copy" for the dull season.

The course pursued by the Croydon committee of management in excluding welshers and other bad characters, shows clearly enough to my mind that the time has come for more energy on the part of racing officials if they do not wish their powers to be very considerably curtailed either by the Jockey Club or the Legislature. Indeed, in tany case, I should not be surprised if Parliament were asked by some independent member to extend the scope of the Racesourses Bill, and instead of restricting its powers to within ten miles of London, making it apply to all parts of the kingdom. The general effect would not be so much to put a stop to race meetings, as to limit the number of days' racing at each of them, as the local magistrates would only grant a licence on the understanding that only a fixed number should be held.

a licence on the understanding that only a fixed number should be held.

Contrary to general expectation, Dr. Carver failed to maintain be reputerion in his match with Mr. Struct-Wortley. Since his tie with Mr. "Archer" at the Gun Club, vari unex uses have been made for his failure in securing victory on the to consine and it is somewhat singular that his next match of qual importance should likewise have to minded in a tie. Bit Mr. "Archer" and Mr. Stnart-Wittley meant bosines, and each was determined to beat the Doctor if possible. In the former case, the American objected to the birds being supplied by the Gun Clib. No such excuse availed him last Monday, when he was, so to speak, on his own ground, the Union Gun Club at Hendon, and, provided one half of the hundred pigeons, selecting Brown, of Nunhead, with when he is on very intimate terms, as his purreyor, while Mrs. Offer supplied the rocks for Mr. Stuart-Wortley. That Carver was unfortunate at first course the denied, and it was missing his first four shots which occasioned his defeat, for towards the finish he improved wonderfully, and perhaps Mr. Wortley was fortunate in not havins been defeated.—The match in which a well-known fancy-shot, using the alias of "Gordon," has undertaken to tackle the American on Monday next, is certainly sufficiently novel in its conditions to attract a large attendance at the Union Gun Club Grounds. Carver is to concede ten yards allowance, in return for which Mr. "Gordon" uses only one arm in shooting. Since the last-ment oned gunner is a practised hand at this sort of work, the Yankee may find himself overmatched. By the way, that "Long" Carver contest turned out disastrously for the Doctor, who, we learn, paid £30 for the hire of the ground, and the gate are explaned at the source of the ground, and the gate are explaned at the source of the ground, and the parts are explaned at the source of the ground, and the parts are explaned at the source of the ground, and the gate are explaned at the source of the ground, and

Now is the season of billiard handicays, both amateur and professional, approaching its height. Already the balls have commenced a continual roll at the sporting clubs, thanks to the enforced idleness of innumerable bookmakers, and backers. On Monday afternoon at three of clock will be played the opening heat in a grand American tournament, in which our best professionals will take part. The proprietors of a sporting contemporary have, in conjunction with Messrs. Burroughs and Watts, undertaken to supply the prizes, the firm in question as usual, doing the needful in fitting up the room with seats, and supplying the table. Some difficulty was experienced in obtaining a room, the usual battle ground at St. James's Hall not being available for the entire week, but the large room at the Palais Royal fover Hengler's Circus) has been accured. Here, it will be remembered, was decided the last tournament in which Cook and Stanley took part prior to their departure for India, when the first price was carried off by Collins. George, however. I does not play in the present competition, and we are at a loss to account for a reason why he should have been left out. Certainly as a player he has claims far in advance of Lloyd, while in our ominion he ranks again to Peallor Taylor, while neither Shorter or Stanley have shown anything like their best form since they returned home. The handicap is the result of some careful study, the men having been weighted as follows:—W. Cook and John Roberts, jun., owe 129 points, W. Mitchell owes 10 points, S. W. Stanley, F. Shorter, and T. Taylor, receive 40 points, W. J. Peali treeives 75 points, and J. Lloyd receives 140. The issue should rest with Cook and Mitchell, both of whem have exhibited their best form in rovent expections. At the Farnham Castle, Little Trinity-lane, entres are do king in for Coulthard's great amateur. Handicap, which, however, does not commence until January 23. The prizes are of exceptional value; the winner receiving in value forty guineas, the second fifteen

Wallace Ross has imp wed the dull season of "all talk and no play" by entrine and the bonds of holy matrimony. We are not, however, in a position to give particulars, simply because less has proved as rethern in von hasing information over this performance as he was ready to give tongue on his intentions in regard to the charaptenship. In the rewing way be a not likely to be busy for some time to ome, for Hanlan has arranged terms with Boyd. True, there is Truke to left, but the Australian is so wrapped up in med pool rewing, that it is scarcely likely that these two big talkers will come to terms. Hanlan will row Boyd on the Tyne, and a subscription is being raised on behalf of the Enclishman to aid him in finding the stake-

money. The £50 Hanlan is allowed, for rowing at Now-castle, is likewise being raised by private contributions: This, together with the fact that Boyd has had his own way in every other condition, leaves him no excuse to not out of the match, should be between this and April be attacked with the "funks."—Both at Oxford and at Cambridge the trial eights have been rowed, and the light blues send in the customary challenge within the next day or two. So far as one may judge from present appearances, Cambridge has far better material in the trials from whence to select an eight, than she had last year, and their prospects are already considered roay by their particans.

WILLIAM OF CLOUDESLE

## THE GREAT JEWEL ROBBER.

On Thursday morning the two suspected bervants, Arthur Head, valet, and Amelia Gardner, first housemaid at Brynkinallt, were brought up at Hangollen, before Mr. G. L. Dicken and Major Conra, upon remand from Tucaday last. The prisoner Gardaer, who was neatly attired in black, and of superior appearance, wee defended by Mr. Roberts, of Ruthin. The late valet, Head, who is above the average height, was well and neatly dressed, and defended by Mr. Liewellyn Adams, of Ruthin. Lord Trevor was present, and was accommodated with a seat upon the bench. The prisoners on being placed in the dock were formally charged, to which a plea of not guilty was extered by the solicitors.—Mr. D. C. D. Wilde, who appeared for the chief constable, said he was instructed to ask their worships to grant a further remand of a week, when it was hoped that important evidence would be laid before their worships.—Mr. Adams said that personally he would not object to a remand. Lord Trevor had sustained a very heavy loss, and no one sympathised with him more thoroughly than he did, nor was there any one who was more antious that full and complete justice should be done than did his lordship. In agreeing to the remand he would ask his lordship to give him the fullest opportunity for an independent and complete investigation of the case. He should like to know whether a plan of the house would be supplied. It was necessary to have one, for it was one of the most remarkable cases of robbery that had ever come under his cognisance. He was not aware what the presecution intended doing, but he should very much like to have the servants called, particularly Diggery, the second footman; Morris, the under buffer; Mrs. Matthews, the cock; and Davies, the third housemand. His object was this, the robbery had been committed from ten minutes to twelve and a quarter to one, and he wished to call the servants to show what the prisoner graciously from the prober had been committed from ten minutes to twelve and a quarter to one, and he wished to call the serv

## A SAD SUICIDE.

A SAD SUICIDE.

Mr. Collier held an inquest on Wednesday respecting the death of James Brummell, aged 27, a gardener, who expired on the previous Friday.—Mrs. Ann M ore, Brake Ash, Norfolk, stated that the deceased was her son, but she had not seen him since April last, son, but she had not seen him since April last, she had no reason then to believe that his mind was affected, although she heard that he had been in great trouble lately through family affairs.—George Cooper said the deceased was his nephew. Witness last saw him alive on the lst inst., when witness brought him to the hospital. Previous to that he was peasing the house in which Brumpell lived, when he heard moans. He ran into the house, and on going upstairs saw him up against the door, with a razor in his hand. Blood was pourne from his throat, and when witness removed him to the hospital he was not sensible. He had lately been in great trouble on account of his wife being insane and having to be removed to a lunatic asylum. His wife's mind had been affected for some three or four months, and since that time he had been very depressed and melancholy. A short time ago he was laid up with an attack of typhoid fever, but appeared all through his illness to be in a sensible state of mind. He had three children, and they also had been a source of trouble to him, as he had no one to properly look after them, and they were suffering from illness. On the lat inst., Brummell was decidedly out of his mind, and when the witness left the house he was then in care of two women. Previous to this occurrence the wife of the deceased was getting better; but on hearing what her husband had done, the shock again unhinged her mind, and it had been found necessary to place her once more under restra nt.—Mr. Artlu 'No subline, house surgeon at the return at the heart with his poinion, was selinancel. He never rallied, and died shortly after from exhaustion and loss of thoughe, in his opinion, was selinancel. He never rallied, and died shortly after from exhaustion an

SUFFOCATED IN MUD.—On Friday, an inquest was held at Chelmsford on the body of Thomas Porter, 48, pensioner. The deceased was drinking at an inn on Saturday night from seven till nearly ten, and left in a state of intoxication. He fell in the gategay, and was picked up by two men, who took him into a said at the lottom of a yard. There he appears to have lain down, with his face in the mud, and to have been sufficeated, his body not being found till Monday morning. A verdet his body not being found till Monday morning.

with his face in the mud, and to have been subscribed, his body not being found till Monday morning. A verdict of "Died from sufficiation, due to excessive drinking," was returned.

Sunday Closing in Wales.—Mr. Justice Grove and Mr. Justice Lopes gave judgment on Wednesday in an appeal against the conviction by the Finishire magistrates of a publican named Richards, living at Saltney, for having his house open on Sunday, the lith of September. The case turned on the question which areas as to the date on which the new Act came into operation, and their lordships held that the magistrates were wrong in convicting in the case, as the words of the statute "day next appointed" meant the day that should after the enactment of the Act be next appointed. The appeal was therefore allowed.

HOFE FOR THE CRIMINAL CLASSES.—Mr. Howard

should after the enactment of the Act be next appointed. The appeal was therefore allowed.

Hore ron was Criminal Classes.—Mr. Howard Vincent, the Director of the Criminal investigation Department, speaking on Thursday at the annual supper to the criminal classes, given by the Lettle Wildstreet Mission, said that he should be always prepared to make every effort to obtain homest employment for those who had given way to criminal jemptations and pad the jeasity of the law. Eur. walls he said that, and he trusted to have full or jetning of hing has p miss, it was to be underswed that a employ all it e reserves a fundancy with the said has a law of the law three the saot he may be all the reserves of industry with a law and has departed in the law three was hand gone beyond it. No clin it. was a happy main it had no real rements and knew at why white one muse himself roused by the twonter, and was a containing dread of apprehension, which which was certain to be effected somer or later. On the other hand, the homest labour offered them a sufficiency, a happy home, and we see of mind.

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over, whose duty it is supposed to be to do all in his power to help his principal to win, would, occasionally, deliberately drug or maim him in the middle of the fight in order to cause him to lose the wager.

But in spite of the character of the professors of the noble art, when men of means and title became their patrons, it is surprising how blind magnistrates became. On the occasion of a real fight (of which, doubtless, there were a few), or the perpetration of those sham exhibitions in which the event was settled beforehand, the whole country round was thrown into a state of disorder, and passengers upon every read leading to the focus were exposed to pillage and outrage of the gentlemen connected with the ring. The police, however, and the magnistrates, and even the law itself, were—or professed themselves to be—powerless to prevent this concourse of ruffianism. Of course, those who talk of a revival of the "sport" deprecate the revival of its inevitable concomitants, but the ring is necessarily base and brutal both in itself and in its surroundings. Take the details of a "glove-fight," which took place in a Music Hall at the East-end of London on the lat of February, 1877. "It began," says an eye witness, "by this time to be extremely painful to see these two men, rough and homely may be, but staunch as heroes, sont up round after round, when there was hardly an ounce of strength left in either body. What they lacked in dash they made up in determination, and round and round the ring they hammered and fought, until, spent and almost fainting, they would be carried to their corners, there to be refreshed with great pieces of ice on their temples, and otherwise attended to. Now and then a diversion would be caused by the seconds just to give the fighters a few additional moments, but do what they would, there was the absolute truth staring every one in the face, that if this thing were to continue, there was no knowing how it might end. The beat, the horrible din, and the vitiated atmosphere must have tol

mind—from the pen, not of a professed philanthropist, or a sensational descriptive writer, but of a sporting contributor to a well known weekly newspaper, and advocates of the "ring" may safely be challenged to find in his account anything likely to create a "manly" spirit in the exhibition. Those who prefer the details of a real fight may read the account of the inquest held a few days since on Plant, who was killed in a match with Arnold, or the report of the trial at which Arnol i was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, and a number of his "pals" to shorter terms.

The United Service Journal of January, 1834, already quoted, gives a list of forty-two notorious prize fighters, of whom six were hanged, one for the murder of a woman, and eighteen transported, all for crimes of unmanly kinds.

Of course we do not pretend to say that the patrons of the prize-ring in the past were parties to the crimes, the treachery, the deceit, the poltroonery of their protégés. On the contrary, the higher class supporters of the "ring" were more often than not the victims of what, by "the fancy" was termed "crossing;" that is to say, they were swindled by the man in whom they was foolish enough to contide; and the latter, while soliday their generous parties. For, in the "ring," dog did eat dog, spite of the proverb. Thus, for instance, one plaint against his friend Dutch Sam, also a pugitist.

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THE REVIVAL OF PRIZE-FIGHTING.

Whatever may be sid as to its probable permanence, there can be no doubt, as to the fact of ableant a partial revival of interest in the long-distinguished "science" of boxing; and it is to be presumed many people are to be found whe read with pleasure to hashed-up accounts of former famous prize-fights, which the editors of coretain newspapers present the contract of their entertainment. The attempt to revive what its advocated scentro as a "good old Regisla neutral to be promptly sipped in the bud. It may be addy revenge, intended to permitted by a prize-fing quarrial, cannot be too promptly sipped in the bud. It may be addy the company in the state of the prize-fing quarrial, cannot be too promptly sipped in the bud. It may be addy the company in the state of the prize-fing quarrial, cannot be too promptly sipped in the bud. It may be addy to prize-fing, intended the set of the prize-fing quarrial, cannot be too promptly sipped in the bud. It may be addy to prize-fing during the set of the set o

# SURGLARIES IN NORTHAMPTON-SHIRE

Early on Monday morning the residences of Mr. R. Lee Bevan, of Brixworth, and of the Hon, and Rev. G. Howard-Vyse, of Boughton, both magistrates for the county, and who live at villages a few miles from Northcounty, and who live at villages a few miles from North-ampton, were burglariously entered. At the first-men-tioned place the thief was disturbed, and decamped without any spoil; but at the house of Mr. Vyse he suc-ceeded in carrying off about £00 in gold and notes, be-sides some plate. About a quarter to five o'clock the same morning, Police-constable Chapman, of the county constabulary, was on his beat at a place called Boughton Turn, when he noticed a man coming towards him along the highway in the direction of Northampton. The fellow jumped over a hedge into a field adjoining the Turn, when he noticed a man coming towards him along the highway in the direction of Northampton. The fellow jumped over a hedge into a field adjoining the road, and the constable's suspicions being aroused, he followed. Brought to bay, the man presented a revolver at Chapman, saying that if he followed farther he would shoot him. "Shoot on," said Chapman, and with that raised his staff to strike him. At the asume moment the stranger fired, and the bullet passed through the constable's overcoat, just grazing the shoulder. He at once closed with his assailant, and a desperate struggle onsued. Both were heavy men, but the stranger, though underneath, had the advantage, as he shot at his adversary twice or thrice. One bullet, however, alone took effect, and this, when the men's laces were within a few feet of each other, passed through Chapman's shako, from front to back, within an inch of his skull. Confused with the flash and smoke in his face, the constable, after a brief but plucky resistance, rolled over, and his antagonist, pointing his revolver within a few inches of his rice, the cannot to blow his brains out if he stirred. Chapman, having lost his staff in the strugle, had no means of coping successfully with his opponent, who, rising, at once made off. The constable followed him into Northampton, where he lost him, but the police are energetically prosecuting inquiries. Chapman, it is evident, had a marrow escape. His overcoat was covered with mud, and the end of his nose bitten by his assailant in the struggle. Unfortunately it was so dark at the time that Chapman will have some difficulty in recognising him again.

#### A ROMAN CATHOLIC PRIEST "INJUNCTED."

Mr. Ince, Q.C., applied on Friday to Mr. Justice Chitty ion of Hickman v. Hickman f against the Revs. Alphonsus David and — McKenna, restraining them from holding communication, personal or otherwise, with the plaintiff or inducing him to become straining them from holding communication, personal or otherwise, with the plaintiff or inducing him to become a Roman Catholic and abandon the Protestant faith. The plaintiff has been a ward in Chance 7, and is son of the defendant, the Rev. Walter Richard Hickman, vicar of St. James a, Croyd m. The plaintiff is between 16 and 17 years of age, and is being educated at a Protestant school at Hurstperpoint, Sussex, but will shortly visit his father for the Christmas hildays. On a former occasion when he came to Croydon, the prices got hold of him and tried to induce him to abandon his religion. By his allidavit, the father swore that he is no way sanctioned the secession of his son from his own church, nor gave him any encouragement in that direction. On the son's last visit, the father was astonished at discovering that the boy had put up in his room an imitation of a Catholic order. He remonstrated with him, and after giving him books on the dogical subjects to read, the matter was dropped, and he was under the impression that the sin hid abandined ail do so changing his religion. He his however, and a second that the produce of the body has a not a second that the boy had been a subject to read, the matter was dropped, and he was under the impression that the sin hid abandined all do so changing his religion. He his however, and a second that the the his of the histonian and the produced the summan and the produced of the particular of the matter was an informality in the growed for the imprection against the Rev. Alphensus Pavid only, in the terms of the neckes of means of the terms of the neckes of means and means of the impunction against the Rev. Alphensus Pavid only, in the terms of the neckes of means of means of the terms of the neckes of means of the desired the impunction against the Rev. Alphensus Pavid only, in the grower and the second of the terms of the neckes of means of means of the terms of the neckes of means of means of the impunction against the Rev. Alphensus Pavid only, in the grower and

A daring robbery was committed on Sunday at Bryn-kinalt, the seat of Lord Hill-Trevor, near Chirk, North Wales, on the Great Western Railway. Lord and Lady Hil-Trevor went to the neighbouring parish church in the morning. About twelve o'clock a housemaid went up to Lady Hill-Trevor's room and found it locked from the inside. She at first thought that Lady Hillthe inside. She at first thought that Lady Hill-T ever had returned from church, but immediately communicated with the groom of the bedchamber. Or finding that she had not returned; the butler and otlers then ad the door and found hat Lady Hill-T eror's prifor ed the door and found in a Lay filled cover pro-vate drawer had been by ken open and that her jewel casket was missing. Among a large number of jewels stolen, were a magnificent diamond necklet, a diamond pendant with a pearl in the centre, a diamond ress, two pene ant with a pear in the centre, a da on loross, two diamo of up-, paul, rars, and of e russ and brecelets; also from anotic small case a se ametyst neith to brushly a stringer and the error of the jewel is estimated at 21,000. Let I lill. There is jewel or settimated at 21,000. Let I lill. There is jewel or settimated at 21,000. Let I lill. There is jewel or settimated at 21,000. Let I lill. There is jewel or settimated at 21,000. Let I lill. There is jewel or settimated at 21,000. Let I lill. There is jewel or settimated at 21,000. Let I lill. There is jewel or settimated at 21,000. Let I lill. There is may be a settimated at 21,000. Let I lill. The research is a lill the more than haif a mile for in Brynkinalt, and is on the main line of the Great Western Railway, equally distantion the lite of the Great Western Railway, equally distantion these two centres are being declay witched. The police, under the supervision of Superintendent Gough, of the North Shropehire division, arrived at Brynkinalt early on Thursday afternoon, and they at once communicated with Sectland-yard and other head centres. They then took steps for immediately barring the crit to prevent any one from leaving the ground. The outlets of the park are numerous, various roads and the river Dee encircling and winding about the domain. The river is bridged in a number of places. A great growth of united the park are numerous, and the domain the river love the several section of the park are lived at the park are numerous, and the several prometers are thus accessed. A cordon of mon surround the boundaries, so that no one could leave the park without being seen. In the evening the chief constable of the Denbighahire police, Major I addictive, and Beputy Constable Wylde arrived at Brynkinalt. They immediately repaired to the stewards room, where the servants were by right in and subjected to a keen examination and searched. The interesting the window of Lady Hill-Trever's bedroom was evidently only placed there are also become to the prometer

#### THE CHARGE OF CONSPIRACY TO DEFRAUD A RAILWAY COMPANY.

DEFRAUD A RAILWAY COMPANY.

The close of the long magisterial investigation at Sunderland into the charge of conspiracy to defraud the North-Eastern Bailway Company, preferred against Dr. Abrath and Michael M'Mann, a general dealer, who had recovered £1,000 damages and costs for injuries alleged to have been sustained in a railway collision, was reached on Tuesday. Evidence in support of the case for the defence had been given by Dr. Potts, J.P., who had been associated in the case with Dr. Abrath; Dr. Francis, po te surgeon, who had been called in at Mrs. M'Mann's request; and Dr. Ridley Dale, Sunderland, who had twice tested M'Mann for malingering with the electric test since the 14th ult. Dr. Dale, who has conducted the electric test for Sir William Jenner and other distinguished men, said that in the presence of Mr. Jabez Hogg, the eminent authority from London, he applied a very gowerful test, which showed that the man could not possibly be shamming, and there was no doubt that he was suffering from partial paralysis in the legs, the right being worse than the left leg. Much of the cross-examination bore on the value of the electric test. At the close of Dr. Dale's evidence, Mr. Strachan, for the defence, said he thought he had called witnessee sufficient to enable the Bench to form an opt 1 n.—The Mayor announced that the Bench had decided to commit the prisoners to take their trial at the assizes.

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ROYAL MOURNING.—It is stated that the double anniversary of the deaths of the late Prince Consort and Princess Alice will be kept by the Queen with the usual solemn observances, on the 14th inst., at Windsor Castle, when a service, which will be attended by her Majesty, Princess Beatrice, and other members of the Royal Family, will be held at the Mausoleum in the grounds of Fregmere House, once the residence of the Duchess of Kent (the Queen's mother) and the Prince and Princes of Wales.

of Wales.

PATAL ASSAULT.—On Tuesday, a coroner's jury sittin at substone, near Bannaley, returned a vehicle of more deughter against Mr. William Mareden, son of Mrs. Mareden, of Endley Farm, I hurpo and. In the mont of Outoner the annused and Joseph Drunheld, farm labourer, empl yet at Hadiny House, had a me worder when Marsdon as red a layeour and death the decourse a violent blow on the side of the head, making him insensible. Three weeks afterwards deceased complained of earache, and subsequently died. A post-mortem examination showed that death resulted from fracture of the temporal bone, which caused an abscess to form on the temporal bone, which caused an abscess to form on the brails.

#### A SAILOR ON LAND.

At the Guildhall Police-court on Monday, George Burton, a man of colour, who said he was a sailor, living n a court in Commercial-road, E., was charged by Mr Gosden, the superintendent of police on the Metropolite Eailway, with riding on the footboard of a carriage fro the Moorgate-street to the Bishopsgate-street station of that line, after being warned not to do so, and also with using abusive and disgusting language at both stations. On Saturday evening, about twenty minutes to seven using abusive and disgusting language at both stations. On Saturday evening, about twenty minutes to seven o'clock, the prisoner went to the Moorgate-street station of the Metropolitan Railway with a third-class taket, and was directed by the ticket collector to go to the back of the train where the third-class carriages were, he having a parliamentary ticket to Aldgate station. He would not go there, but when the train came up he tried to get into a first-class carriage. He was prevented, and the train went away without him. A second train came up and went on. A third one arrived, and he then tried to get into a second-class carriage. He was prevented in such an extraordinary manner that the woman, in a fright, got out of that carriage and went into another. Richardson, the guard, saw what he was doing, went to him, and asked to see his ticket. He showed it, and on seeing that it was a parliamentary ticket, he requested him to go into a third-class carriage, but he refused, and threatend the guard that if he touched him he would smash him. The guard called a porter, and then the prisoner got out, but would not go to a third-class carriage. He stod on the platform, using most terrible language. When Richardson gave the signal for the train to start, and it was, in fact, in motion, the prisoner rushed up to it, stepped on to the footboard of a second-class carriage, and held on by the bar which crosses the window. He watched the prisoner, for he expected to see him killed every moment. Harris, the ticket collector, followed the train in the expectation of finding his body in the tunnel.—Edmund Hitchings, station inspector, of was standing on the platform of the Bishopsgate-street station when he saw the train emerge from the tunnel, and the prisoner was standing on the resoner's position, but by h's wild conduct. When the train were all very much alarmed, not only at the remainment and the station they go doubles, and then he commenced another volley of abuse, and they were compelled to give him into custody, as

### CURIOUS SUICIDE.

On Monday, Sir John Humphreys, coroner for East Middlesex, held an inquiry relative to the death of Mary Muller, aged 45, who died from the effects of poison on Friday last. Mrs. Martha Miller stated that the deceased was the widow of a photographer who was once in affinent circumstances, but some eighteen months ago committed suicide by taking cyanide of potassium, and from that time the deceased became gradually reduced in circumstances. She was about to be sent back to from that time the deceased became gradually reduced in circumstances. She was about to be sent back to Germany, and prior to the time of being sent, the deceased remained with witness. On Thursday night the deceased went to bed, apparently in good health, but on witness going up next morning to take her some breakinst, she was horrified to find her lying dead in bod. She at ones sent for assistance. Deceased had seemed very depressed since the death of her husband, and had often since threatened to commit suicide. The bottle produced was found on the top of a box which belonged to the deceased, and there were also two glrs es by the side of the bed on which the deceased wis lying. Deceased had shed witness for two glisses in the Thu slay in ght and next morning one of the glisses contained the remains of a me derikeolo ned find, which smelt very if night.—Police e scant John Bennett, 39 K, statel that he was called to see the deceased, and she was then dead. He took charge of seve all rife es, including the bitche produced.—The Corner: Whit agath they yus to be a death.—The Corner: Whit agath they yus the bottle? He detay to the unit 1stoulant have given an order if a part in the remained to the deceased. The corner: Whit agath they yus the bottle? He did to fir u le, in I I stoulant has the way that bottle? He did to fir u le, in I I stoulant has the way as the was defined. He dece used he found that the mouth was distoured. He had a new made a post-mortem exam n tion, and found the stomach much inflamed, and there was revery indication of strong irritant p sin having been taken. On inalyzing the semach e ound a quantity of cyar'de of potassium, and that was the cause of de th.—I h.) jury returned a verdict of "Temporary in anity."

## IMPORTANT DISCLOSURE.

IMPORTANT DISCLOSURE.

Herbert Snell, who is now lying in the county gaol at Nottingham, committed to take his trial on the charge of having murdered his master, Mr. George Hardy, a farmer, at Wheatley, near Retford, has made a disclosure in which he implicates a young man resident at North Wheatley as an accomplice in the rime. In consequence of what the prisoner stated, Mr. Superintendent Sanford went to Wheatley, and, although he made nearest, he brought away the smit of clother which the at North Whealty as an accomplied in the rime. In the third was a possible of the property of

# THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

President Arthur's message was sent to Congress on Tuesday. It opens with an allusion to the appalling calamity which had occurred since the last session, and states that otherwise the nation might be content with the rare prosperity of the past year, and the undisturbed relations of amity and peace existing with foreign Governments. General Garfield's memory would be preserved as a sacred treasure. The tributes of sympathy from abroad were tokens of the kinship of nations and the federation of mankind. The feeling of goodwill between the United States Government and that of between the United States Government and that of England was never more marked, in recognition of which the salute of the British flag at Yerktown was ordered.

#### The Fortune Bay Claims

The Fortune Bay Claims
had been satisfactority settled. The participation of
Americans in the Australian Exhibitions was a matter
of congratulation. The negotiations for a copyright convention were progress my hopefully. The surrender of
Sitting Bull had allayed the apprehensions which prevailed. British Indians still crossed the frontier, but
the correspondence going on promised a satisfactory
understanding, and the troops had been ordered to avoid
a collision. The presence of the French representatives
at Yorktown celebration had strengthened the goodwill
existing with France. The bi-metallic conference in
Paris had reached no accord, but there had been a
valuable interchange of views, and the conference would
be revived next year. Americans had been generally
successfully represented at the electrical exhibition.

American Nexturalized Citizans

#### American Naturalized Citizens

American Naturalized Citizens
in Germany had practically ceased, the Imperial Government liberally accepting the views of the United States Government. The application of the Treaty of 1963 to Alsace Lorraine had received earnest attention, and a definite agreement was confidently expected. The part cipation of the Steubens Annily at Yorktown was evidence of the goodwill which prevailed between America and Germany. The intercourse with Spain was friendly, and it was expected that the awards of the claims commission would soon be paid. The question of the onerous fines imposed upon American shipping in Spanish colonial ports would, it was hoped, be adjusted in a friendly manner. It was desirable to strengthen the cordial relations existing with Eussia, assuring protection for peaceable American visitors to that country, and especially for Israelites, whose treatment had evoked energetic remonstrances from the United States Government. Correspondence had arisen with the Porte for the protection of American missionaries, but justice had not yet been done upon Mr. Parson's murderer, although it had been repeatedly demanded. While consenting to protect Swiss citizens in countries where Switzerland was not represented, the American Government protested against the criminal and pupper emigration thence, and would insist upon the retain of such emigrants. Treaties had been concluded with

#### Roumania and Servia.

Roumania and Servia.

Friendship had been constantly maintained with Mexico, whose development, internal and external, had always been encouraged by America. The United States had been enabled to exercise their good offices in the boundary dispute between Guatemaia and Mexico, and strong hopes were entertained that friendly counsels would prevail. The Panama Carnel questions were of grave national importance. The Government sought to render the compact of 1843 with the United States of Columbia effective by fresh engagements. The negociations had ended with a disarowal of the powers of the Colombian envoy, but with proposals for their renewal on a modified basis. Meanwhile Colembia had proposed to the European powers to join in the guarantee of the canal, which was a direct contravent on of the American obligation as the sole guaranteer of the integrity of

Colombian Territory,
and of the canal itself. President Arthur proceeds as
follows:—"My predecessor felt it his duty to submit to
Europe the reasons which make the prior guarantee
indispensable and for which the interlection of any
foreign guarantee might he regarded as a superfluous
and unfriendly act. Foreseeing the probable reliance of
the British Government on the provision of the ChaytonEnlwer Treaty of 1850, an affording room for a share in
the guarantees which the United States covenated with
Colombia four years before, I have not hesitated to seek
a settlement of the action of my predecessor by proposing
to her Majesty's Government a modification of that instrument and the abrogation of the clauses which do not
comport with the obligations of the United States to
wards Colembia or with the vitil needs of the two friendly
parties to that compact. The Government view with
great centeern the continuance of hostile relations betreen

## Chili and Bolivia and Peru.

Chilli and Bolivia and Peru.

It is desirable that they should be spared further misery and bloodshed, because the consequences of the conflict are dangerous to the interests of Republican Government on this continent, and calculated to destroy the best elements of our free and peaceful civilisation. As diplomatic intercourse through the separate M. misters is sometimes subject to temporary misunderstanding, it has been deemed judicious to send a special env, to each Power with instructions which I trust will bring these Powers into friendly relations." The message expresses regret at the withdrawal of steam communication with Brazil. It mentions that the boundary disputes between Chill and the vigentine Republic has been settled through the efforts of the American Minister, and says:

—"The opportunity afforded our Government of exerting their good influence to settle such conflicts among the Republics of the American continent is a matter of congratulation." The message urges the enforcement of the stipulations of the

THE AMERICAN CONGRESS. and arrears of pensions are disapproved by President Arthur. The Message suggests the improvement of the navigation of the Mississippi. Discussing

#### Civil Service Reform,

Civil Service Reform,
the President says that "the same rules should be applied which regulate private business appointments, and should be based upon fitness for the tenure of office and punishment for miscenduct." He speaks approvingly of the English system, but considers it hardly adaptable yet in America. He will support any measure of Congress to establish competitive tests. The decline of the merchant marine is greatly deplored, the President remarking: "Considering that we immish so large a portion of the freight of the world, there must be a peculiar hindrance to the development of this interest which might not have failed had it been protected as we have protected our manufactures." The subject is recommended to the attention of Congress as one of the greatest importance. Legislation is urged to provide for the supervision and transitory care of immigrants, a territorial government is advised for Alaska.

Timely Legislation

#### Timely Legislation

is urged with respect to the ascertainment and declaration of the Presidential votes in order to render unnecessary a reserve to temporary expedients. A settlement of the questions raised as to the succession to power during the illness or inability of the President is also recommended. In conclusion President Arthur asystmicely impressed with the gravity of the responsibilities which have so unexpectedly devolved apon me, it will be my constant purpose to co-operate with you in such measures as will promote the glory of the country and the prespecty of its people."

#### The report of the

### Secretary of the Treasury,

Mr Folger, sent to Congress on Thesday, says the revenue for the fiscal year, which ended on June 30, was 500,000,000 dols., and the expenditure 260,000,000 dols. The surplus, excepting 15,000,000 dols. has been devoted to the redemption of bonds. The requirements of the sinking fund amounted to 30,000,000 dols., and to those requirements 74,000,000 dols. have been applied. The fund for the present year is estimated to require 59,000,000 dols., but up to date there is an excess of 6,000,000 dols. on the amount required for the entire year. The surplus revenue hereafter accruing will be applied to the purchase or redemption of the public debt. Compared with the previous year, the receipts have increased by 27,000,000 dols. Mr. Folger recommends the passage of an act simplifying the method of extending corporate existence to the national banks, which will render unnecessary their re-organisation as required by the Treasurer's Department, which holds that the reserve for the redemption of United States notes should be about 49 per cent. of the outstanding notes, and says it has nover fallen below 36, nor exceeded 45 per cent.

#### Silver Certificates,

is treated briefly, Mr. Folger urging the repeal of the act requiring their issue and their early retirement. Referring to the discentinuance of gold certificates, the Secretary says that should they be issued, they would immediately take the place of coin which would flow to the Treasury from the banks, and, in view of a possible demand for the redemption in coin of legal tender notes, the issue of these certificates would be very objectionable. If thought desirable by Congress, a law might be passed prohibiting the banks retaring their circulation, except on notice—the length thereof to be fixed by law—thus preventing a sudden contraction of the currency, which might came excious embarrazament. Regarding legal tenders, Mr. Folger discusses the question whether the Government, having resumed specific whether the Government, having resumed specific these notes, and says the matter is well worthy of attention. He holds that United States Bonds must be paid in gold, as it might be fairly regarded, especially by foreign holders, as a breach of faith if they were compelled to receive payment in silver com worth but 80 per cent. of the American standard value in the markets of the world; more particularly as the Government are abundantly able to discharge all obligations in money, which is accepted everywhere as the true standard value. In view of the different opinions of European nations on

Bi-Metallism,

and in order to gain concert of action among the various countries, the Secretary urges the sassense of the secretary urges the secretary urges the sec

Bi-Metallism,
and in order to gain concert of action among the various
countries, the Secretary urges the suspension for the
present of the coinage of silver dollars. The silver question he regards as demanding the early attention of Congress. The United States cannot consent to a total
abandonment of gold as money, and yet cannot afford to
be compelled to pay for foreign purchases entirely or the
gold standard and sell on the silver standard. Therefore he recommends the repeal of the law fixing the
amount of the monthly coinage, and authorising the
Treasury to coin only to supply demands. A revision of
the tariff is necessary, especially as regards iron and
steel, which will equalise the duties and prevent litigation. He advises the appointment of a commission to
frame a tariff law, and renews the recommendation of
1889 for the repeal of discriminating duties, especially on
teas and coffice, from the possessions of the Netherlands
Mr. Folger proceeds to state that the rapid

## Reduction of the Public Debt

Reduction of the Public Debt and the increased surplus present for the consideration of Congress the question whether there should not be a reduction of taxation. It is estimated that under the present ratio of rece pts and expenditure the debt will be paid in ten years, and in view of the large sum paid by the present generation it seems just that the next should bear a portion of the burden, and that the present heavy rate of taxation should be lightened. The Secretary therefore recommends the repeal of the law requiring stamps on bank cheques, matches, and proprietary articles, and the lessening or abolition of the tax on bank deposits, whenever the public revenues exceed the public needs, but he urges that the revenue from spirits and fermented liquors and tobacco should be kept up.

but the state of the treatment of the state of the state

## THE WIMBLEDON MYSTERY.

### SURRENDER OF DR. LAMSON.

Dr. Lamson, the brother-in-law of Mr. Percy Malcolm John, who died on Saturday under suspicious circumstances at Blenheim House School, Wimbledon, gave himself up on Thursday at Scotland-yard, and was subsequently brought up at Wandsworth Police-court charged with the wilful murder of his relative. Mr. W. H. Bedbrook, principal of Blenheim House School, Wimbledon, said he had a lad named Lohn Berey Malcolm John, a pupil at his winn the winth murder of his relative. Mr. W. H. Bedbrook, principal of Blenheim House School, Wimbledon, said he had a lad named John Percy Malcolm John, a pupil at his establishment for about three years. He was 19 years cld. His mother and father were both dead. The lad was paralysed in the lower limbs, and unable to walk. He transported himself by means of a wheeled chair. Had seen the prisoner, and knew him to be a brother in-law to the deceased. Prisoner visited him occasionally Beyond being paralysed deceased was under no special smedical treatment. On Friday last a communication was made to witness by deceased, and on Saturday evening he saw the prisoner in the hall of his house. Prisoner went into the usual reception-room for visitors to see their friends. Deceased was brought into the room by a lad named Banbury. The prisoner, in addressing deceased, said, "Why, how fat you look, old fellow!" and the boy replied, "I wish I could say the same of you, George." Banbury then asked the prisoner if he would take some wine, and he said he would take some sherry, which the witness poured out into a glass.

#### He Tasted the Wine,

moured out into a glass.

He Tasted the Wine,

and asked for sugar, stating that the wine contained a
good deal of brandy, and a little sugar would destroy
the alcoholic effect. Witness remarked that be thought
sugar had quite a contrary effect, but rang the bell,
and a basin containing white powdered sugar was
herought in. The prisoner took some of the sugar, put
it in his glass, and stirred it with his penking.
He also produced some sweets, which he said came from
New York and were specially nice. There was a cake
on the table, of which both the prisoner and the decessed
partook, it being cut with the prisoner, need was wrapped
in a piece of newspaper. A conversation ensued on
seneral topics until about fifteen minutes past seven,
when the prisoner apparently remembered that he had
something in his bag, saying to witness. "Oh, by the way,
I thought of you when I was in New York." He produced two boxes of capsule cases, and said, "I thought
how useful they would be as a medicine for your
boys." He then put the two boxes on the table,
placing one nearer witness than the other, and said,
"Try one; see how easily they can be swallowed."
Witness took one from the box nearer him and pressed it
in his hand and swallowed it. He examined it before
taking it. In the meanwhile prisoner was apparently
filling another one from the box nearer him and pressed it
in his hand, shook it, and said, "Before you take it shake
it, and that will send the medicine down to one end."
He then handed the capsule to the boy, saying, "Here,
Percy, take this, there is a little sugar in it," or words
to that effect. The deceased took it and swallowed it,
witness remarking.

"That is Very soon gone, Percy."

## "That is very soon gone, Percy."

The prisoner, in a few momenta afterwards, said, "I must begone now, as I am starting for Florence to-night, and must catch the eight o'clock train so as to be in Taris to-morrow."

and must eatch the eight o'clock train so as to be in laris to-morrow."

He left after taking the usual affectionate leave of his brother-in-law, remarking that he should winter in blorence, when he hoped to return and settle down. There was nothing more than the usual hurry to catch a train in going for a long journey of that kind. He left the boxes of capsules behind. After he had gone, the deceased remained in the room while witness practised some sugins with two young ladies, lasting about fifteen minimites. Witness left the room, and when he returned the deceased said he had an attack of heartburn. Witness teld him not to hurry out of the room, and presented rest for a short time. Witness left him alone in the room looking over some newspapers which his brother-in-law had given him. He returned in about its minutes, when the deceased said, "Mybrother has awen ne one of the quinine pills, as I led the same kind it pain I had in Shanklin after he gave me one." Witness said he would soon be all right, and left him. Wann he returned he found him in the company of Banbury. He was still complaining of being unwell, and expressed a wish to go to bed. Witness gave directions for him to go to bed, and a boy named Bell carried him to it. After witness was told something, he went up and found the deceased lying on the bed in his clothes

## Writhing in A ony

and to go to god, and a noy named Bell carried him to lived Meconared lying on the bed in his clothes

Writhing in A. Ony

and vomiting. The matron and one of the junior masters were in attendance upon him all the time. There were marks of vosait on the floor of the room. That had been preserved. He complained of pains in the throat, and of his skin being drawn up. He (witness) left him for a time, and returned about a quarter to nine, when he found a change for the worse. He went down fully resolved on sending for a doctor, and on passing through the hall be swell before a doctor, and on passing through the hall be swell before a doctor. The went upstairs. Witness fetched Dr. Little, who was in the house, at the request of Dr. Berry. The deceased was attended by both gentlement until he died at half-past eleven the same night—in answer to the prisoner, witness said that when the srisoner first entered the reception room he asked witness about the trains, the times of leaving the station. When he saw the prisoner, witness said that when the sense that he day before, on account of the examinations, but this time he was singularly free from it. While the deceased was being sent for, witness said to he prisoner that he had noticed the boy's spine had occome more curved, or words to that effect. He remembered the prisoner speaking before on the subject. In a letter he received from the prisoner he appeared deeply anxious about the curvature of the boy's spine.—The prisoner (interposing): I wish note to be taken of that. In continuance, Mr. Bedbrook said the deceased had certainly not complained while with him of indigestion or constipation. He did not remember the prisoner flue presence of preventing it collapsing. The prisoner he appeared deeply anxious about the curvature of the boy's spine.—The prisoner in their full presence take one of the largest evoured that he organic. He did not remember the said it was for the purpose of preventing it collapsing. The prisoner in their full presence take an empty capacite

## An Adjournment.

-Mr. Paget said he would remaind the prisoner.—Pri-soner: May I suggest to your worship that as I came voluntarily from Paris, and am in an exceed-ingly feeble state of health. and it is not likely I shall

go away, for I don't wish to depart, that bail be accepted. The prosecution could hardly object to that.—Mr. Paget said he could not see his way to taking bail; that this responsibility rested entirely with him and not Mr. Wontner.—The prisoner, resuming, said he was not arrested, but prisoner, resuming, said he was not arrested, but gave himself up. He was on his way to the South of Europe for his health when he stopped and came back. He was exceedingly sorry at being refused bail, and were it not for his state of health he would not have asked for it.—Mr. Paget said he might consider the matter, but that very substantial bail would be required.—Prisoner said he had some one in court (Mr. Meshaw who would precure sufficient sureties.—After some further convergation, Mr. Meshaw saying he was not prepared to nessist, the prisoner was remanded till the 16th inst.—The prisoner was then removed to one of the cells, on entering which all his fortitude forsook him, and he cried wildly,

#### "I Will go Mad."

"I Will go Mad."

He begged one of his friends to procure him bail, but was told that was impossible at present. He was subsequently removed to Clorkenwell, where he will be kept till Friday next.—During the course of the day, Dr. Lamson sent a telegram to his father, who is the American chaplain at Florence, telling him of his arrest, and asking him to come to his aid.—The prisoner's tather has replied that he will come at once to London. It seems the prisoner's wife is in England, and that she intended to follow her husband in a few days to Florence. They have but one child.—The funeral of the deceased, Percy Malcolm John, took place on Thursday afternoon, in Wimbledon cemetery. There were very iew persons present at the ceremony, and neither of deceased's sisters attended.

# THE GROOM AND THE BRUSH-

THE GROOM AND THE BRUSHMAKER'S WIFE.

The case of Wood v. Wood and Lowis was before Sir James Hannen on Friday. It was the husband's petition for a divorce on the ground of his divide adultery with the co-respondent. The respondent answered, denying the salultery, and alleged cross charges of adultery and streetly against her unshand.

The petitioner is a brush manufactures, carrying on business thollinwood, near Oldham, and he of May, 189. After the marriage they resided at a summer of 1878, when he received some information from a person named Hubbard about Lewis until base which caused him to watch them. In July, 1878, he found Lewis and his wife kissing such other in his house, and in the month occuminiting adultery. On that occasion he turned his wife and Lewis out of the house, and ho had manufactured the wife and Lewis to the house, and ho had manufactured the wife and Lewis to the house, and ho had manufactured the wife and Lewis to the house, and ho had manufactured the wife and Lewis to the house, and ho had manufactured the wife and Lewis together there was nother person in the house save Lewis, his wife, Marow, and himself. He denied ever having struck the petition was served upon Lewis, he met him and asked him to give him, up the papers and he would have nothing more about it. He noved digive him up the papers. He had seen him casually several times since. Lewis was a groom and coachman, and kept horses. He was very intimate with him.— Robert Marlow said that hresided at Rollinwood, and in August, 1878. On that night he saw Lewis come to the house in the middle of the night. Some time after he went into the house he saw Lewis and their respondent misconducting themselves. He threw toxies up at the persondent, first, Wood, into the window, and he came down stars and turned them both window, and he came down stars and turned them both window, and he came down stars and turned them both window, and he came down the respondent miss. Wood, into the window her husband wis the order of the house of the

excitement.

The Queen has conferred baroneteies on Sir Robert Phillimore, the judge of the Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice, and on the Right Hon. Edward Sullivan, Master of the Eolis in Ireland, who was Attorney-General for Ireland in the earlier years of Mr. Gladstone's former administration.

Maire Magnidia was anguage for the Radinat in investigation.

Sullivan, Master of the Rolls in Ireland, who was Attorney-General for Ireland in the earlier years of Mr. Gladstone's former administration.

Major Marindin was engaged on the 3rdinst. in investigating the cause of the railway collision at Tayport, on the North British Railway, and examining the signaling arrangements. The signalman and guard, who were arrested, have been liberated on ball. All the injured passengers are recovering, except an old man maned Frank Hannay, whose case is considered hopeless.

The weaving and spinning mills belonging to Mears. Black and Wingate, Sandyford-street, East Vale-place, Glasgow, were destroyed on the 3rd inst. by fire, originating in the overheating of a furnace. The damage is estimated at £50,000, and 1,100 hands will be thrown out of employment. It was hopeless from the first to attempt to save the premises, which consisted of two large mills, fronting three streets.

The Town Clerk of Nottingham recently reported to the beough magistrates that, in accordance with the Home Secretary's warrant, the body of George Bennett, who was recently found dend on the Midland Railway, had been exhumed. The post-morton examination showed that his death aroso from injuries probably caused by the buffer of an engine. The magistrates concurred with the Town Clerk that the examination was satisfactory, as abowing that the death of the man

que a ser a la companya de la compa

## STRANGE CASE OF POISONING.

The Sheffield police on Wednesday ascertained that an artist named Thomas Skinner had been polsoned under extraordinary curcumstances, and that his house-keeper was also lying seriously ill, apparently from similar symptoms. Skinner, who was in affinent circumstances, lived in Glover-road, one of the new suburbs of the town. He was a widower, had fow relatives, and had latterly employed a housekeeper named Kate Dover, a young woman aged 23, whose parents live at Healey. On Tuesday, Mr. Skinner and his housekeeper had a fowl for dinner, and after they had finished their meal they became scriously ill, both suffering great pain and vomting. Mr. Skinner was obliged to go to bed without delay, and gradually becoming worse, he died on Tuesday night at half-past eight o'clock, it is suspected from posoning. The housekeeper was so ill that she could not leave the sofa until late on Tuesday night, but was afterwards taken home, where the detor had to be in constant attendance upon her until Wednesday afternoon. The fowl was bought by the housekeeper of a poulterer at Lowfield, and she stuffed and cooked it. After dinner, when both herself and Mr. Skinner were in great pain, Mr. J. W. Harrison, a medical man, was called in, and the patients were attended to; but about eight o'clock, when Mr. Skinner seemed at the point of death, the doctor sent for Inspector Bradbury. Before the constable, however, reached the house, Mr. Skinner was dead. There are many rumours afloat as to the cause of doath, but the general imprussion appears to be that Mr. Skinner and his house-keeper have been poisoned: The prison, however, could scarcely have been in the fowl, when the same, and shortly before his death Mr. Skinner see the same, and shortly before his death Mr. Skinner see the had been poisoned. The prison, how ever, could scarcely have been in the fowl, when it was purchased, for the parts removed from it were cooked by the poulterer, and supplied to his family without ill effects. Mr. Skinner in his studio had a number of poisono

# THE BLACK MAN AND THE TRAP-

A maked him to give hir; up the papers and he would then porting more shout it. He never degree himselves more some than the papers of the second than the papers of the p

OzroED AND CAMBRIDGE BOAT-RACE.—A meeting of the Cambridge University Boat Club was held on Thurs-day evening, and it was decided that a challenge should be at once forwarded to Oxford.

day evening, and it was decided that a challenge should be at once forwarded to Orford.

TWENTY-SEVEN BOY GAMBLERS.—At the Rowley Police-court, on Wednesday, a coffee-house keeper named William Hotchkiss was fined £3 for permitting twenty-seven lads to gamble on his premises on Saturday night. It was stated that the house was a school for crime, as practices of a disgraceful character had been resorted to in it, and in the interests of the public it was necessary that they should be stopped. The magistrates expressed their regret that they could not indict a heavier penalty. BOYAL DECORATIONS.—The Queen, on Wednesday, held a private investiture of the Bath, at which the Speaker of the House of Commons received the riband and star of the Gvil Division of the First Class of the Order, Sir H. Parkes the insignia of the Knight Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, and Dr. Kirk was made a knight of the same Order. Knightheod was conferred on Mr. Justice Chitty, Mr. Justice North, Mr. W. MacCornac, Dr. G. Birdwood, Mr. Frasmus Wilson, and Mr. A. C. Ramsay. The Earl of Dalhousie was invested with the insignia of the Thirtie.

On Tuesday, Prince Leopold was installed as Past Grand Master of the Mark Dames in Parket i

On Tuesday, Prince Leopold was installed as Past Grand Master of the Mark Degree in Freemasonry at the Freemasons' Turers. Lord Henniker, Grand Master of the Order "resided"

## THE TRIAL OF GUITEAU.

A correspondent telegraphs that on Monday hast Guiteau entered the court with an abject fear. He was evidently frightened at the crowd outside. Professor Shively, who calls himself the "true Messiah," has arrived at Washington, addressing letters to the judge and jury to convince them of the fallacy of Guiteau's claim to inspiration. He was arrested and sent to the Insane Asylum. When the first witness was called to-day, Guiteau, in quiet tones, said:—"I want these expert witnesses to express an opinion upon this point:—When a man is impelled to do an unlawful act by a power which he cannot possibly control, and by which his moral agency is dominated, is he sane or insane?" Judge Cox said he would have that question discussed.—Dr. James Kenuon, of Chicago, testified that he had no doubt of the prisoner's insanity. During his cross-examination the prosecuting coursel said that the defence had not shown that Guiteau's father was insane. Guiteau interposed:—"We will show that he was insane. Everybody knows that my father was badly 'cracked." He was a good man, but a bit badly

"Cracked' on Religion."

### 'Cracked' on Religion."

"Cracked' on Religion."

The witness being cross-examined lengthily, maintained his opinion, but admitted that when a man committed a crime while acting under the delusion of divine inspiration, and then conducted himself precisely as a criminal would do, it was presumptive evidence against insanity. Guiteau here interposed:—"There is nothing of that kind in this case. Judge, you are going too fast in this matter. We want facts, not your judgment. The witness has stated one thing right; the Lord injects inspiration, then lets a man use his own judgment to work it out. That is just my case. That is the way I get my inspiration. The Lord does not employ fools to do His work. He gets the best material."

The prosecuting attorney then put another hypothetical case to the witness, using the term "common, vulgar criminal." Guiteau shouted:—"There is nothing vulgar about this case. It is all high toned." At this there was much laughter in the court.

The witness said that Guiteau's mental disease was paresis. The counsel tried to get the meaning of the word, and Guiteau said:—"Give us English, doctor. We are all plain people, and do not understand Greek." Guiteau here, despite every effort of Mr. Scoville, suddenly broke out in a speech

Denouncing his Late Wife,

## Denouncing his Late Wife,

rattling on several minutes before being quieted. The witness, continuing, said in original insanity, if the cranium is divided into two equal parts, one part will be larger than theother. This caused considerable laughter, Guiteau joining heartily in it, saying: "That is my case exactly, only one side of my head is smaller than the other. The doctors who examined me the other day found it so." Guiteau, when the witness was dismissed, asked, "Doctor, where hereditary nimbus of the brain exists will not men show it whenever there is cause?" The witness replied, "Yes." "Then," said Guiteau, "that will do." Dr. Kennon, continuing his testimony, said that he thought one of every five persons in ordinary business life might be considered on the border line of insanity. Judge Davidge said that this was a pretty generous estimate, and Guiteau said, looking at the judge: "They may get you."—Mr. Richard Hinton, editor of the Washington Gasetie, testified that he thought the prisoner exceedingly ill-balanced and

#### A Cranky Egotist.

the prisoner exceedingly ill-balanced and

A Cranky Egotist.

He thought that Guiteau's political speech on Garfield v. Hancock a ridiculous and disjointed affair. Guiteau, enraged at this, shouted, "It is not anything of the kind. You do not know what you are talking about. My speech received the endorsement of the best men in the country." The witness said that Guiteau was a perfect nuisance about the Republican headquarters. Guiteau retorted:—"You were a nuisance yourself. I would rather be hanged as a man than acquitted as a fool. I will not have any more of this kind of evidence." The witness added that the prisoner was a laughing-stock. Guiteau, enraged, turning to Mr. Seoville, said, "If you put any more of those 'cranky' fellows on the stone I w'll serve you again. I am no fool, and will not allow you to make me out one."

Dr. Charles Nichols, of Hloomingdale Asylum, testified: "If the evidence to which I have listened is correct, I should say that the prisoner is insane."

Dr. Folsom, of Harvard College, similarly answered the hypothetical question. Dr. Wooster, of Salem, Massachusetts, answered with hesitation, halting on the meaning of the word "inspiration." Guiteau interposed that inspiration was an interjection of divine power into his mind. Dr. Wooster was excused without urther testimony. Dr. Gooding, of Washington Isaane Hospital, answered that, assuming the propositions to be true, the man was unquestionably insane.

On Wednesday the Government began to demolish the theory of insanity. At the opening of the proceedings Guitau declared himself dissatisfied with the presentation of the facts relating to the political situation, wherein lay the gist of the alleged offence. He renewed his demand for the testimony of the proceedings and Mr. Platt.

# General Grant, Mr. Conkling, and Mr. Platt.

He also announced his purpose of making a closing spee-h for his defonce. The Court said that the defence should have the benefit of the written testimony of President Arthur when it was received. General Sherman was then called as a witness. He identified the letter written by Guiteau which was placed in his hands at the shooting. Guiteau thanked General Cherman by protecting him with a military guard. At this

The General Grimly Smiled.

Dr. D. P. Buckley, of Freeport, Illinois, physician to Guiteau's father, testified that the prisoner's father and other members of the Guiteau family were intelligent and sound in mind. Several other witnesses, including Mr. Edward P. Barton, lawyer, all of the same town, gave similar evidence.

On threaday, President Arthur, in his written answers to Mr. Scoville's questions, declared that Guiteau had never conversed with him except to exchange ordinary salutations, and once or twice touching the prisoner's request for employment during the presidential campaign.

The Senate has passed a Bill granting the privilege of franking letters to Mrs. Garfield, the widow of the late President. The General Grimly Smiled.

Loss or a British Steamer.—A telegram from Lloyd's agent at Calais, dated Dec. 7, 4.10 p.m., states Lloyd's agent at Casalanar Amelia, from Dunkirk to that the British steamer Amelia, from Dunkirk to Bolfast, with sugar, has sunk off Wissant. Sixteen hands saved; four drowned. The Arsolia was an iron screw steamer of 690 tons gross, built at Glasgow in 1875, owned by Messrs. H. L. Seligmann and Son, of Glasgow, and classed 100 A1 at Lloyd's.

Glasgow, and classed 100 Al at Lloyd's.

On Tuesday, Mr. William Carter, coroner for East Surrey, held an inquest at the Marlborough Arms, Southesteet, Camberwell, touching the death of William Astell, aged 19 years, 1 tely residing at No. 128, East Surrey-grove, Peckham, who was found in the Grand Surrey Canal on Sunday morning last, under mysterious circumstances.—Mr. George Astell, an official employed at Bricklayers' Arms station, on the South Eastern Railway, said that the deceased was his son. On Wednesday, the 18th ult., the deceased was his son. On Wednesday, the 18th ult., the deceased left home about a quarter to two in the afternorn to go to school. He was then in excellent health. He returned home about five o'clock, and was sent to bed about nine for picking some fish which was on the table for witness is supper, and a cake, which had been sent him as a birthday present, was kept from him. Witness left home abortly after cight on the same night to go to work, and his wife wont out for awhile, and during her absence the decased get up and went out, and nothing me ro was seen of him till he was found in the canal. The decased had told some of his playfellows that the next time he got a thresh my he would drown himself.—Edward Evany, a labourer, found the body on Sunday morning.—The jury returned a vertice. "That the decased was found drowned in the Surrey Canal, but by what means be came into the water there was no evidence to show."

### CLIPPINGS FROM THE COMICS.

WHAT SHALL WE DO WITH HIM?

WHAT SHALL WE DO WITH HIM?

"It is now definitely understood that Cetewayo will visit England in the spring."—Derban Correspondent of Daily Paper.

How will he come to us? What will he say to us?

Who is to board him and who is to pay?

Will he revel in parties, receptions, and galeties,
And dine on raw dog in his primitive way?

Will he revel in parties, receptions, and galeties,
Inspect a red "Impi" on Aldershot Downs?

Help at the Boat-race, and found a new hospital?
Call on Sir Bartle, and then ride to hounds?

Shall we lodge him in Newgate? or feast him at Claridge's?
Guard him with "Bobbies," or let him walk free?

Shall we drive him in one of her Majesty's carriages?

What, in fact, is his status to be?

Will he go to the Tower, and "eat up" the Beef-caters?

Do the Aquarium, and lunch on the crowd?

Star as a lion in black inexpressibles,
Visit the Opera, and there yawn aloud?

Will he stand for a Borough? And what are his politics?

Does he belong to the "Radical Tail?

Has he heard of our Randolph? Prefers he our Chamberlain?

What are his views on the right of free sale?

lain?
What are his views on the right of free sale?
Ah, but perhaps he is coming to talk to us
Of Zuleland's troubles—of which he is one.
Can not he write it? And why should his Majesty
Plague us again with a tale that is Dunn?

A SHOCK TO GLENELO.

The strange shock of an earthquake, although very stignt, Was, we read at Glenelg, felt one Saturday night; And what's more, as we read farther on, it appears "Tis the third time an earthquake has come in three

years.
If the place upside down had been turned, just the same "Twould have been, as you'll see if you read o'er the

BITTERS AT THE CLUB.—MacStedge (Pictor ignotus).
Tho's that going out?—O'Duffer (Pictor ignotise mus) Who's that going out -O'Duffer (Poter innot he must)
One Ernest Raphnel Sopoly, who painted Lady Midas
-MacStodge: Oh, the Artist!-O'Duffer: No. The Royal
Academician!

-MacStodge: Oh, the Artist!-O'Duffer: No. The Royal Academician!

EFFECT OF EFFECOPAL INFLUENCE.—It's all very well to become a Radical and an Atheist, and all that; but a bishop's a bishop! So at least poor Todeson finds out, when the Bishop of Clapham (whom he cance met at a garden party, long ago) takes him for somebody else, and favours him with a gracious wave of the hand—thereby reclaiming him back to the bosom of the Established Church.

More Affeormate.—On Wednesday, last week, as per announcement, the Festival of the Patron of Scotland, St. Andrew, was celebrated at Et'm Collego" with the annual foot-ball matches." It ought to have been Hop-Scotch.

The Boy at Rugby Junction.—Ticket Collector Punch: Now, young gentleman, going to Stafferd?—Master Georgey Joey Goschen: Oh dear, no!—rather the other way. But I do like stopping on this platform. It's a nice rest, and one can see such a lot that's going on, you know.

At the Smoke Abstract Matting Collect of the staffer of the Smoke Abstract Matting Collect of the staffer of the Smoke Abstract Matting Collect of the staffer of the Smoke Abstract Matting Collect of the staffer of the Smoke Abstract Matting Collect of the Smoke Abstract Matting Collect of the staffer of the Smoke Abstract Matting Collect of the staffer of the Smoke Abstract Matting Collect of the staffer of the Smoke Abstract of the staffer of the staffer of the Smoke Abstract of the staffer of the Smoke Abstract of the staffer of the staffer of the Smoke Abstract of the staffer of the staff

It's a nice rest, and one can see such a lot that's going on, you know.

At the Smoke Abstement Meeting, Coles, of Kensinston, blazed away on the burning question. He was interrupted by applause, but as no cold water was thrown on his suggestion, he was not put out. First Coles! Live Coles!

The best w v to afford instant reliaf to any one suffering from water on the brain is to give him a good tap on the head.

(From Fun.)
CAVEAT LESSOR. CAVEAT LESSOR.

THE INSURGISSION SETTLED!

HUTTAN! I've managed to invent
A cure for Ir h "iscontent:
The "nest notion, you'll agree,
It's only just occurred to me.
If you will credit v h t I say,
It came to me this very day
As I was walking home from town;
And then and there I wrote it down. And then and there I wrote it down. There's not a man from coast to coast. With smaller tendency to boast; But this I say (without conceit), "That notion would be hard to beat." If you'll believe me, when I found That notion out, I gave a bound—A skip—a hop—a jumn of joy—If you'll believe me, like a boy! My plan will simply sweep away The tennut's grievance from to-day; Twill cut completely, I repeat, The ground from underneath his feet. o far from showing discontent bout his present bogic Rent, le'll view with neither rage nor blame inbounded raising of the same ! He will, I beg you understand, Approve the poorness of the land, Receiving not the slightest shock At finding absolutely rock. The plan I've managed to invent Is—Let the landlord pay the rent— The tenant's price, you understand, For kindly living on the land.

. . . . . . . . . . . . . .

policy has yet received at the hands of the country."

The Standard.]
Mr. Gladstone his praises laid on "with a trowel,"
As Shakespeare has phrased it, to help Mr. Howell;
But the Stafford electors were otherwise minded.
So the Premier's soft sawder they would not be blinded.
To William they made this plain-spoken avowal,
You may keep him yoursell; we don't want Mr. Howell.
There's a rock right ahead, and the shock won't be
lenient,
For Rock-Salt is the name of that rock inconvenient;
And if Howell collides 'gainst that obstacle massive,
Which uprises in Stafford, both briny and passive,
Wipe your tears with your kerchief—for rhyme's sake
say 'towel'—

It's all up with your friend; you may how! for your

And if Howell collides 'gainst that obstacle massive, Which uprises in Stafford, both briny and passive, Wipc your tears with your kerchief—for rhyme's sake say 'towel'—
It's all up with your friend; you may howl for your Howell!
In a word. Mr. Salt is our dearly beloved,
And no other on earth for our member we covet;
His thoughts and his words have a true Tory savour,
And the salt of his politics won't lose its flavour."

Quid plura? The Tory is duly elected,
And Howell's gone back to his patron respected.
Had the Government's man in the strife been victorious,
How the 'Rads' would have shouted, "A triumph!
Oh, glorious!"
But now that they're worsted and everywhere cut-on.
They declare with a sneer, "It don't matter a button."
You see with dismay that the current is turning;
And as things are now goine, my dear Mr. Gladstone,
I fear that you soon must be called Mr. Sadstone!

I fear that you seen must be called Mr. Sadstone!
THE BISHOP OF WAGGA-WAGGA.
THE HOR. J. Campbell has set aside £10,000 for the endowment of a new diocese in which Wagga-Wagga will be included."—Sydney Mail. |

Where Sir Roger roamed a wag, a Wag obese, in Wagga-Wagga, Now a bishopric they've founded,
Through the charity unbounded Of John Campbell, whom I never Heard before of—did you ever?

Who shall Bishop be devoted
To this diocese so noted?

Judy has a bright suggestion To this diocese so noted?

Judy has a bright suggestion

Now to offer on this question:

Take the nobleman unfortu—
—nate, who pines in chains unholy;

Listen to the prayers importu—
—nate of friends both high and lowly;

Send him off (ch, do not lag a

Moment more) to Wagga-Wagga;

Greater prelate you'll ne'er fish up—

Let the Claimant be the Bishop.

VULT EPISCOPARI.

ISLUNGTON.—Some people are never satisfied

Let the Claimant be the Bishop.

VULT EPISCOPARI.

FROM ISLINGTON.—Some people are never satisfied—
not even with the pigs at the Cattle Show! "Bother
your Cattle Show!, grunts old Mr. Kerr Mudgeon;
"it's an sey lar swindle—why, when all said and done,
it's all styf and nonsense."
"PUT HIM IN THE KALENDAR."—Inspector: Who is
the patron saint of England?—Boy: St. George.—Inspector: The patron saint of Scotland?—Boy: St.
Andrew.—Inspector: Of Ireland?—Boy: Mr. Gladstune. [Good boy! So he is.]

THE STATE OF IRELAND.—Murphy (in the law, to his
two new clerks).—An' now, bhouys, listen to me: I'll
have no feightin' in me office. If a clerk of mine was
to kill another clerk, bedad, I'd just sack the pair of
them.

(From Funny Folks.)

["Old suspects have been liberated for want of prison ecommodation for the new arrests."—Daily Paper.]

How lucky is the old "suspect!"

His loss is now his gain,

His quick release he may expect,

And not expect in vain.

The weak increases day by day. And not expect in vain.
The rush increases day by day,
As turns Corroion's screw,
And stale offenders must make way
For others orisp and new.
The gools are full, and bulging quite
As far as stone permits;
Another captive and they might
Fly off in little bits!

Fly off in little bits!

Gorke to Por.—The great potteries strike in Staf fordshire has now entered upon the third week, and the masters, who are the big "pots" and the men, who may be described figuratively as the 'ewers of wood, are less inclined than ever to give in. What a pity it is that such a trade, the members of which are almost of the same kith and kiln, cannot get rid of its family "jars."

fars."
THE MONARCHS OF THE "SEER."—The Bishop of fanchester having declared himself opposed to Ritual-stic practices, which he will do all in his power to put lown, is stated by the High Church clergy of his dioses to have joined "The Pirates of Pensance."

"A PHOTOGRAPHIC FRIGHT." ["In the Court of Queen's Bench, a firm of genera dealers has been proceduted for having created a nuisance by exhibiting photographs of statesmen, and even bishops, in ridiculous attitudes, and thereby creating at obstruction."—Daily Paper.]

Now picture-dealers shall no more
From out their photographic store,
Récherché delicacies dish up.
Shall ogle, standing cheek by jowl
With attitudinising bishop.

principal offenders are the two last persons who would be suspected of a leaning for the panoply of pride-dears. Mark Wilks and Lythph Stanley, Radicals that hey are too. It is not said what style Mr. Scrutton effected; we suppose he drope tanned em. You are not to have any more smoke; the smoke batement contlemen do not like it. One of them has atont smokeless stoves to sell you, and another has atont smokeless stoves to sell you, and another has atont smokeless stoves to sell you, and another has atont smokeless stoves to sell you, and another has atont smokeless stoves to sell you, and another has atont smokeless stoves to sell you, and another has atont smokeless stoves to sell you. The most service your roses will gow; the smoke abatement gentlemen love roses, but do not love sweeps. It is philantherpy.

We do not believe much in imprisonment for bribery so long as judges are made out of political barristers. Home Secretaries from platform puglitists, Prime Ministers from those who can make the longest speech. The Macelessield victims have the moral advantage over all these, they paid for the votes they got; there is less self-ascrifice in bribing by word of mouth than in disbursing for what you ask for in specie.

#### SOCIETY GOSSIP.

(From Truth.)

The marriage of Prince Leopold will be celebrated at St. George's Chapel, Windsor, either during the last ten days of March, or during the first fortnight of May. It is impossible to make any more definite settlement as to time, until the financial question has been settled by Parliament. The arrangements respecting the ceremony will be precisely similar to those at the wedding of the Duke of Connaught.

The Duke and Duchess of Albany will reside permanently at Claremont after their marriage. The Duke's books, pictures, and other "properties" have recently been removed there from Windsor.

With regard to the pecusiary arrangement, it will be troposed, probably on Monday, Feb. 13, to increase the Prince's income by £19,000 a year, and the same jointure will be provided for the Princess as was given to the Duchess of Connaught. Claremont was settled on the Queen for her life, after the death of King Leopold; on the demise of the Crown it will revert to the country. There is an idea in Court circles of proposing to grant a reversion of the place to Prince Leopold, but Parliament long ago showed itself so decidedly adverse to arrangements of this description, that the project will doubtless be dropped.

Sir Stafford Northcote, who is staying at Pynes, took part in an entertainment which was given on Friday evening at Thorverton, in aid of a fund for repairing the church. Sir Stafford, who was most cordially received by a crowded audience, read the trial scene from "The Merchant of Venice," and one of the Spectator papers on Sir Roger de Coverley.

As if the ordinary expenses of a fancy-dress ball were not sufficient, certain ladies now frequently appear at the same fancy-ball in two different characters, retiring to change their dress before supper, and re-appearing in a different costume.

At a recent festivity of this nature, the Countess of Bective appeared first as Mary Queen of Scots, and later

the same intervals in two distrets characteristics and re-appearing in a different costume.

At a recent festivity of this nature, the Countess of Bective appeared first as Mary Queen of Scots, and later as a shower of gold. I wonder whether these costumes were of "Bradford" make? Mrs. Cornwallis West, on the same occasion, appeared in two consecutive characters, the Countesse Panada, from "La Mascotte," and the Princess in the "Forty Thieves."

Lord Clanwilliam's detached scuadron will break up next month, when the Bacchante will return home through the Sucz Canal, while the Admiral, with the other ships, will came back round the Cape. The announcements that have spectred respecting the future of the young Princes are altogether speculative, but I believe it is settled that, after a short term of military education, Prince Albert Victor will pass a year at each of the Universities, and will, behides, spend some time in Germany.

The health of Conservative and Liberal members star-

believe it is a street of the Universities, and will, besides, spend some time of the Universities, and will, besides, spend some time in Germany.

The habit of Conservative and Liberal members staring in the provinces during the vacation is a new one, and is deprecated by the newspapers, who have an uneasy feeling that the public are reasy to pay more attention to the utternaries of cognate personances than to the lectures of anonymous oracles. The "I," in fact, is driving the "we "to the wall. So long as there are two parties, each striving to make out that Short is the man, and not Codlings, political Codlingses and Shorts will deal more in invective against each other than in argument, and in this style of oratory, I am bound to say that Lord Bandolph Churchill is as good a hand as anyone in the country. His Manchester speech was clever and pointed. He had thoroughly got up his facts before perverting them to party purpose, and some of his epicrams were, if not true, ben trovate.

The days of singular bequests are not over. A lady—Mrs. Arabella King, of Kentish Town—recently deceased, has bequeathed to the churchwardens of St. Grove's interest to the ourchase of coats and cloaks for the benefit of poor old neople attending the parish church. The same testator leaves 2100, the dividends from which are to be applied to provide "a dinner of reast beef and plum testator leaves 2100, the dividends from which are to be applied to provide "a dinner of reast beef and plum testator leaves 2100, the dividends from which are to be partied to provide "a dinner of reast beef and plum testator leaves 2100, the dividends from which are to be applied to provide "a dinner of reast beef and plum testator leaves 2100, the dividends from which are to be applied to provide "a dinner of reast beef and plum testator leaves 2100, the dividends from which are to be applied to provide "a dinner of reast beef and plum testator is the tree of the Duchy of Languard and was during his last term of office) only the de jure patrons.

From

THE TRANSPORT OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY

threatens to become a re-established abomination in our midst. While sympathising with the family who have suztained an outrage so inhuman and insulting to a revered memory, it is impossible to refrain from hoping that no reward will be offered for the missing corpse. Doubtless a line of conduct so unselfish and public-spirited would meet with opposition in some quarters; but if no measures are taken to discourage these ghouls from instituting a loathsome commerce, the sooner cremation is made compulsory the better.

This "order" givevance is always a burning one with foreignors. The doctors, who use there last August, liked our dinners, but they looked very black when they found that the Congress ended without the scramble for crosses, which is the invariable finale of such gatherings on the continent. They will, however, bar gratified with "Dannebrogs" galore should they meet in Copenhagen next year. Indeed this is one of the drawbacks to London as the rendezvous for these international scientific crushes. The secents must have a cross. To them they are what scalps are to the Red Indian; and if the Congress of geographers do not meet in London five years hence, this will be the main obstacle which has prevented them. Let them select Weimar or Monaco, and the price of the metal market will be nifected, while the Cross of Lazare and Maurice, being already granted to anybody who asks for it, cannot be made much more laughable if it is tossed to everybody who went to Venice last autumn.

### A CRUEL HOAX.

On Tuesday a riot of an unusual character occurred at Tottenham. An advertisement had appeared in a morning paper for twenty strong men to dig trenches, application to be made at ten o'clock at Messrs. Dawson and Sons, a local firm of builders. At ten o'clock between fifty and sixty strong men arrived at the place, and on inquiring for work they were told that it must have been a practical joke by someone, as they had not advertised for men, and had no work for them to do. Upon this the men demanded beer money and travelling expenses, some having tramped long distances in the cold and wet. This was refused, and disturbances ensued. The windows of the premises were completely smashed, and a considerable amount of damage done before the men dispersed. On Tuesday a riot of an unusual character occurred at

## THE CUSTODY OF CHILDREN,

THE CUSTODY OF CHILDREN,

In the Divorce Court on Tuesday, in the case of Valentine v. Valentine, an application was made on the part of the mother, the respondent in the suit instituted by the husband for dissolution of marriage, for the custody of her two youngest children during the pending of the petition.—Mr. E. Pollock said he had to ask his lordship, on the part of Mrs. Valentine, for the custody of her two youngest children. When that lady left her husband's house at Goodwood she took the two youngest children and a nurse named Fanny Pratt with her, but after some time that person, on the plea that Mrs. Valentine was addicted to intemperance, an assertion which Mrs. Valentine denied, took the children back to the residence of their father, where they now remained.—Dr. Tristram opposed the application for Captain Valentine. The children were now with their father at Goodwood, and there he thought they ought to remain. The parties had been married over 20 years, and there had been eight children, and it rested with the court to save whether sufficient grounds had been shown for depriving the husband of the case of the two youngest. He had the affidavit of Fanny Pratt, which stated that, on leaving Goodwood. Mrs. Valentine, the two children, and Pratt wont to various places in Devenshire, and miltimately to Southees. Here it was stated by Pratt that Mrs. Valentine so far gave way to intemperance that she thought it improper that the children should remain in her custody, and she, acting on that belief, took the children back to their father's residence. Pratt, in lec affidavit, said Mrs. Valentine came home after last Goodwood races under the influence of drink, and directed he to put her (Mrs. Valentine came home after last Goodwood races under the influence of drink, and directed he to put her (Mrs. Valentine came home after, as she was going to leave her husband's house to go to another gentleman. These and other circumstances made Pratt believe that Mrs. Valentine came home after, as she was going to l

FATAL ENCOUNTER WITH A SLAVE DHOW.—A tele-gram was received at the Admiralty on Monday, from Zanzibar, reporting that on the 3rd inst. Captain Charles J. Brownigz, of her Majesty's ship London, in a steam pinnace, with ten men, ran alongside a dhow full of slaves, flying French colours, and that, after a ficre-resistance by the Arab crow. Captain Brownrigz, John G. T. Aers, writer, Richard Henry Monkley, stoker, and Thomas Bishop, ordinary seaman, were killed. One man was severely and two were slightly wounded. The dhow esaaped.

At a fair trade meeting held at Bristol on Tuesday,

At about the time Mr. Henry Leslie was giving the farewell concerts of his famous choir, I took occasion to ask him whether he had really made up his mind to finally abandon the work in which he had been so long and successfully occupied. Mr. Leslie's reply was not undecided. He said he had resolved to disband his choir and retire altogether from the scene, both as entrements. undecided. He said he had resolved to disband his choir and retire altogether from the scene, both as entrepreneur and conductor; he could no longer bear the strain entailed upon him by the combined labours of training and rehearsing the choir and managing the concerts; his doctors had told him that not alone his general health, but his brain might give way if he did.

The interval that has elapsed since Mr. Henry Leslia gave me this assurance is not so lengthy but that surprise is caused by a report now current to the effect that he intends nort year to form a choir once more, and give two, if not more, concerts in London. If this be true-and I have every reason to believe it is not merely idle rumour—there are two distinct causes for congratulation: the first, Mr. Leslie's speedy restoration to health; and the second, the rerival of a choral body that has no rival of its kind in the world. Of course, it is not to be wondered that a man who has been in harness all his life should, if he feel at all equal to it, long to resume work, especially in a sphere where he was facile princeps, and whence he finds himself irretrievably missed. It is only to be hoped that, should his anticipated return be falfilled, Mr. Leslie will not presume too much upon his recovered powers, but only just lay out for himself such a task as he can comfortably and conveniently carry out.

The announcement that we shall probably be hearing the Leslie Choir nomin, comes, curiously enough, at the moment when snother choir, which folks say is to take the place of the old, has just blossomed into existence. There can be no two opinions as to the capacity of the singers that constitute Mr. Geaussent's Choir; they have been selected with admirable judgment, the voices are splendid, and every individual is up to the work. For a first performance, the concert last week revealed a remarkable amount of efficiency, and with so good a hoeinning it is justifiable to expect that great things may be ultimately accomplished. But the most important fact remains yet to be seen, viz., whether Mr. Geaussent is exactly the conductor to produce the highest possible results with a body of choristers. Quite as much depends upon the director as upon the directed, and, if I had to indge by Mr. Geaussent's style of conducting the other hight. I should certainly not pronounce him another Henry Leslie. Query, then—Can the Geaussent choir ever rise to the exalted level that has been predicted for it? We will wait and see.

A quartet for piano, violin, viola, and violoncello, by Mr. A. C. Mackenzie was performed for the first time at the Popular Concerts on Monday night. For the henour of native musical art and the encouragement of Mr. Arthur Chappell in its support, I am gled to be able to record that warm and hearty applanes stamped the composition as an unqualified success. A few such successes, and the production of new works by Englishmen will not be such a rarity at the "Popa" as it has been hisherto. Mr. Chappell's inst consideration must necessarily be to please his patrons, and if he can "educate" them to the point of being contented with, rather than frightened away by, native chamber music, no one, I am convinced, will be more ready than he to give the rising talent of his countrymen frequent attention. Mr. Mackenzie's quartet is decidedly worthy to take its place in the repertove of the Popular Concerts. It is an interesting and shifted as well as a scholarly composition, and, if not precisely original, its style at least boasts several features of individuality. This is saying much for Mr. Mackenzie's ability, considering that the quartet was, I believe, written when he was in his teens and a student in Germany, now over stateen years ago. Provided that he has improved proportionately with the advance of time, his next productive of the kind ought to be an achievement of rare artistic value.

The programme of the same concert included two shorter novelties, a Prelute and Fugue in C minor, by Monart, and a movement from an unfinished quartet by Schubert. The prelude and fugue were written by Schubert as an addition to five which he had already arranged for stringed instruments from the famous forty-eight fugues by Each; and, as the writer of the analytical programme observes, in doing so "proved himself a worthy disciple of the greatest master of the control and style." The Schubert fragment was delightful enough to cause regret that the rest of the quartet, if it was ever written, has not been handed down to posterity. The evening's executants were Mr. Charles Hallé (whose sole was Schubert's Fantasia S. anta in G major, Op. 73), MM. Straus, Holläuder, L. Ries, and Piatti. The vocalist was Mr. Edward Lloyd, who rendered, in his own perfect manner, Mendelssohn's sons, "The Garland," and Clay's "I'll sing the song of Araby."

The sixteenth season of the London Ballad Concerts was inaugurated on Wednesday evening, St. James's Hall being, as usual on these occasions, packed with a crowd that occupied every inch of available space. Other musical ventures may come and go, but the concerts founded by Mr. John Boosey hold their own more firmly than ever in popular esteem: for the charm of the English ballad asserts its power with undiminished force even amid the flourishing growth of musical appreciation in the highest walks of the art. And may it always be so. To see neglected a form of vocal music that for centuries has been recarded as the characteristic song of the prople—our "Velkslied," in fact—would be a sorry sight. But there need be no fear of this, and the best proof that the bellad retains all its old strength of attraction lies in the fact that Mr. Boosey's concerts draw a larger attendance to St. James's Hall than any equal number of entertainments given at the same room in the course of the year.

The programme on Tuesday included several new songs. Madame Antoinotte Sterling (who, like the other favourite vocalists that appeared, was greeted with a most cordial welcome) introduced a telling and pathetic ballad by Molloy, called "The Long Avenue," part of which she was compelled to repeat. Scarcely so successful was "Winspers," by Stephen Adams, charmingly as it was sung by Mr. Edward Lloyd. A valserhythm for a refrain cannot always make the fortune of a song, if there is nothing else to help. But the composer of "Namy Lee" had already had his chance earlier in the evening, and with it scored a triumphant success. The "Little Hero" is a song we shall hear talked of for many a day. The words are by Arthur Matthison, and, albeit, rather long, tell in spirited lines the story of a young "stowaway," who would have preferred death at the yard-arm to telling a lie. The music is bright and stirring, and aided by Mr. Maybrick's vigorous rendering, the song elicited a torrent of applause, an encore following as a matter of course. Another genuine success was that carnod by Miss Mary Davies in "The Miller and the Maid," the quaint words and pretty setting of which are both from the pen of Theo. Marzials; this charming ditty was exquisitely sung. Mr. Santley was more fortunate in a new song, "Gipsy John," by F. Clay, than in Maude White's latest effort, "To Althea from Prison," a semi-classical ballad, in which the severe style of the Handelian school is imitated. A new bass song, "The Night Watch," by P.n. suit, admirably delivered by Mr. F. Barrington Forte, was much applanded, and is likely to become popular. So much for the novettes; of the other terms we have no space to speak. Madame Marie Rose and Miss Damian were successful in familiar ballads, while the part-songs rendered by the South London Choral Association contributed much to the pleasure of the evening. Mr. Sidney Naylor accompanied and played some pieces on the organ half an hour before the concert began, for the amusement of those compelled to take

A pupil of Liest, Miss Agnes Bartlett, made her first appearance at the Crystat Palace on Saturday, and gained an emphatic success by her excellent rendering of M. Saint-Sain's pianoforte concerto in G minor. The

débutante is an artist of considerable merit, and more will doubtless be heard of her.

Spohr's conterio, "The Least Judgment," was performed at a special Advent service held in St. Paul's Cathedral on Tuesday evening. The accompaniments were rendered on the organ by Dr. Stainer, who played them exquisitely, but the performance naturally lost much in effect through the absence of Spohr's superb instrumen-

COUNTERPOINT.

### THE THEATRES.

#### THE "BLACK CROOK" AT THE ALHAMBRA.

What "Cinderella," "Sinbad the Sailor," and "The What "Ginderella," "Sinhad the Sailor," and "The Forty Thisres" have been to the present seneration of English playgeors "La Biche au Bois" has been to the French of the same spook. Since it was first poduced in 1815 as a spoctacle at the Porte-Saint-Martin it self-was and the number of its supresentations. The special counted by hundreds if mother in the placitity than in a special counted by hundreds if mother in the placitity than in the word "I La Belle au Bois Dormant", and the story has no special merit. A madien of royal with it condemned by a fairy godmother, when y wide has been thank, to remain until womanicod excluded from that of "and the third of day. Careful ward is set upon her. I would be a subject to the life of the life of

## IMPERIAL

Under the title of " Under the Mistletoe," a new and original comedy drama in a prologue and five tableaux nas been produced at the Imperial Theatre. The new has been produced at the Imperial Theatre. The new prece which is intended to constitute the Christmas at of requesters of afternoon peri

Mesers. Molyneur St. John and R. Mountency Jephson. It is cumbrous as well as long, and has the appearance of being an adaptation of anovel. Be this as it may, it will need a good deal of compression before its story proves either interesting or wholly intelligible to the public. Not easy is it to see what purpose is served by the proloque, the action of which might be told in the first tableau. In this the character of the heroine is brought clearly before the public. A very moderate amount of ingenuity might, however, serve to assign that he requisite prominence without the employment for the purpose of a long act. Two stories are welded together in the plot. By some mysterious influence whenever two members of two ancient and fated families have ventured upon that amiable and innocent indiscretion a kirs under the mistateoe, the result has been fatal to the lady. This tradition extends back to the time of the Wars of the Roses. When, accordingly, Lady Mand Coverdale expects to be kissed by Sir John Lovel, she takes care it shall be done without the intervention or excuse of the shrub sacred to the Druids. Christmas time arrives and no mistletoe is brought to the castle. A young Frenchman, however, mightily impressed with the beauty of English custom, hangs up a surreptitious spray and under this by ill chance Lady Mand stands to be kissed. As her disappearance follows immediately upon the kins, there is every reason to believe that the old fate still hangs over the heroine of L'Aventurière, on capturing her host. Not at all a difficult task has Julia, the lady in question. She has, however, been previously married to a relative of Lord Coverdale, whose death her heartlessness has brought about. This secret she carofully keops from her venerable admirer. It is, however, known to Lady Maud who threatens her with exposure, the heartlessness has brought about. This secret she carofully keops from her venerable admirer. Be over consulted the shear of surface of singular and poacher with whom she has entered into

decisive opinion upon the chances of the play can be pronounced.

A fairly competent interpretation is afforded. Miss Fanny Brough acts with exceeding brightness and vivacity as Lady Mand, and Miss Helen Mathews is good in the difficult part of Julia. Mr. Richard Mansell supplies a good study of an Irish M.P. Mr. R. S. Boleyn is easy and natural as Captain, afterwards Sir John, Lovel; and Mr. Eelten is adequate as Captain Austruther. Mr. Parnell, Mrs. Hudspeth, and other members of the company acquit themselves well in less important characters. With the reductions recommended, "Under the Mistletoe" may yet attract the afternoon public. Its reception was favourable.

important characters. With the reductions recommended, "Under the Mistletoe" may yet attract the afternoon public. Its reception was favourable.

Mr. Martin L. Eiffe, formerly a member of the famous Saxe-Menningen Court Company, gave on Tuosday night last, at the Langham Hall, a recitation from "Hamlet," in the presence of an intellectual andience. Mr. Eiffe, whose performance at Sadler's Wells of the character of Shylock is still well remembered, gave from memory the greater part of the first three acts of "Hamlet," and a considerable portion of the fifth act. The occasion had high interest, and the performance, for to such practically it amounted was a remarkable success. Mr. Eiffe has a good presence, a musical voice, and, what is of more account, a high intelligence. He has obtained a mastery of our language, all but complete, and there is little except the manner in which the less significant words of sentence are sometimes alurred, to tell that he is not an Englishman. Taking the play of "Hamlet," then, Mr. Eiffe, who stands in front of the audience, and uses neither book nor prompter, goes through all the important scenes in which Hamlet appears, speaking the whole of the speeches assigned to the various characters. In a task of this kind more greature than is common in the case of a recitation is employed. This, with changes of voice, enables the reader to assign each of the personages a distinct and recognisable individuality When, as in the play scene, several characters are on the stage, the tesk of marking the difference offers great difficulty. Over this Mr. Eiffe triumphs. A double as to who is speaking, if over it rises in the mind, is soon clismissed. It is of curse difficult to over-estimate the libour involved in committing to memory about two hirds of "Hamlet." The triumph attained over difficulty is, however, the last thing that commends itself to the audien e. What is felt is the ability and intelligence of the whole performance. Scarcely a character is there these which commend themselve u

"Les Enfants d'Edouard." a tragedy of Casimir Delavigne, has been revived at the Odeon Theatre in Paris, with M. Masset as Tyrrel, Mdile. Defresnes as Elizabeth, and Mdile. Siess as the Duke of York. A meledrama produced at the Theatre du Nation, and entitled "La Fille du Déporté," is a violent attack upon the Napoleonie régime. In France they are not content with once slaying the slain.

DORIMONT.

What is termed the "annual festival" takes place at the Britanuia Theatre on Mcnday evening, for the benefit of Mrs. Lane. "Wife, Yet no Wife," will be played, with the beneficiaire and Mr. G. H. Macdermott in the cast.

## STATE TRIAL IN ST. PETERSBURG.

The trial of General Mrovinsky, the police officer Tegleff, and the chief of the secret police. Farsoff, charged with dereliction of duty in connection with the mine discovered in Little Sadovaia-street, commenced on mine discovered in Little Sadovaia-street, commenced on Wednesday. The entrance to the court was guarded by the police, and only those were admitted who possessed special cards of admission. General Mrovinsky is about sixty-three years of age. He was dressed in a general's unform without decorations. The others were not in uniform. The reading of the indictment, the President's address to the jury, and the examination of a few unimportant witnesses occupied until five o'clock, when the scene techniques of the laws and the second education of a few unimportant witnesses occupie when the court adjourned till seven.

The six men still remain n be Calf Rec't Lighthouse, and it is ex; e nea that some a ye must chap e befrany. It impleases the mode to get the noff.

An alarming outbrook of typhoid fever has e urred in seve a' parts of Oldham, owing, it is elieved, to impure with or water.

It has been decided by the operative pott rs of North Str fl idshire, who have entered upon the curth week of their strike, to offer their employers the option of arbi-

Application has been may on the hands amployed at the iron works at Loyle, who four years grower reduced from its to 2g, a week each, for the rold rate of wages. They threaten to strike if their former removeration is not conceded. Several firms who have large orders on hand for America and Italy have given the

## THE THEATRICAL LIBEL CASE.

In the Court of Appeal at Westminster, on Tuasday, the case of Scott v. Sampson came before the Master of the Bolls and Lords Justices Brett and Cottun. The action, as will be remembered, was for tibel, brought by Mr. Clement Scott, a journalist and dramatic critic of the Daily Telegraph, against Mr. Henry Sampson, the part proprietor and publisher of the Befere newspaper, for an article published in that paper, imputing to the plaintiff that he had used his position to extort £300 from Admiral Carr Glyn under the threat that he possessed certain information the publication of which would be detrimental to the character of Miss Neilson, the well-known actress, who had then just died at Paris, and under whose will the admiral had benefited to the extent of some £30,000. The case came on for trial during the present sittings, before Lord Coleridge and a special jury, who found for the plaintiff with £1,500 as damages. A rule miss for a new trial was then moved for on behalf of the defendant, on four distinct grounds—misdirection, improper rejection of evidence, and that the damages were excessive. The alleged misdirection consisted in Lord Coleridge having at the close of the defendant's case allowed Admiral Carr Glyn to be recalled in order to deny that he had been influenced by any threats on the part of Mr. Scott whereby he had been induced to part with his £500 as an investment in the Theafre magazine, which is the property of the plaintiff, and on this ground the rule was refused. The Divisional Court, moreover, declined to grant the rule on the ground of excessive damages, as that was a matter enturely within the province of the jury, but they granted it on the two remaining points, namely, that although Mr. Willis had put the plaintiff into the box as a witness for the defendant plaintiff into the box as a witness for the defendent include to show by the evidence of Mr. Ledger, of the Era newspaper, that the story, as told in the libel, was, prior to its publication, a matter of conversation include and el

### A FEDERATED EMPIRE.

A FEDERATED EMPIRE.

The following extract from a speech lately delivered by Sir Samuel Wilson at Londonderry will be read with interest, not merely as a summary of facts, but as an indication of a policy well worthy of careful attention:—
"The Colonial possessions of Great Britain exceed enormously in extent the Old Country. By the Old Country I mean in its more extended sense England, Ireland, and Scotland. The different colonies of Australia, including New Zealand, the island of Tasmania, and some other slands in the same part of the world, are nearly equal n area to the whole of Europe—the colony of Victoria, which is one of the smallest of the group, is about equal in area to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and New Zealand is about the same area. Well, this great country, which is one of our Colonial possessions, has only at present a population of somewhere under 3,000,000 on the whole. An immesse country of this extent and with these resources must in time become greater and greater. It is increasing rapidly from year to year by emigration from this country and from other countries, and in the course of the next forty years it is not unlikely that instead of 3,000,000 of people we shall have in it something like 30,000,000 or 40,000,000. There is Canada again. In Canada we have possessions exceeding is extent those that I have described in Australia. They are much larger than Europe, and I think they will hold a pepulation of at least 100,000,000. Now, it is a great question, as these countries increase, how the connection with the Old Country shall be maintained, and what shall be the future of the Greater Britain cutside of the Britain which we now inhabit? If we have 33,000,000 of people in Great Britain and Ireland, and something like 100,000,000 of people in the Colonial possessions, the balance of power will be somewhat disturbed, and I think some new and wider scheme of government must be established. There have been those who have advocated a Federal Government, with a Parliament

## A RUNAWAY ENGINE.

A RUNAWAY ENGINE.

On the first of this month a serious accident happened in Paris from a tramway steam-engine breaking losse. In the Avenue de Nouilly it had run against a heavy cart loaded with wood which was in the way. The driver stopped his engine, and he and the stoker jumped off and devoted their attention to abusing the carter. The horse, meantime, made a movement, by which the shaft of the cart (which had been driven in among the machinery) touched the handle of the lever and started the engine reversed. While the men were quarrelling the whole train withdrew from the disturbance, and moved away backwards at an increasing speed. A horse tramear was, unhappily, crossing its path, and there was a collision. The poor horses were crushed between the two cars, and seven persons were enjured. The engine continued to push and crush, but the check enabled a man, who had formerly been in the employment of the Tramway Company, to jump on board and stop it before further mich. of was done.

A DOG BITE.

In the Court of Queen's Bench on Tuesday, before Mr. Justice North, the action of Harrington v. Buckingham was tried. It was an action to recover damages for the bite of a dog.—The plaintiff, a young man of twenty, said that on the evening of the 8th February last he was walking down Royal Mintestreet, Tower-hill, when he saw a black retriever dog which belenged to the defendent, a licensed victualier in the neighbourhood, and the animal immed ately solzed him by the threat and tore it. He suffered from the wound for six weeks, and had had nervous symptoms since.—A police-constable deposed to the animal coming over a hearding at him one night, and another policeman said that he pulled the dog off the woman's back, when it tiew a thin but he struck it in the mouth with his truncheon and it ran away.—In cross-examination it was suggested that the old woman was Mrs. Kelly, a servant of the defendant and that the dog was in the habit of playing with her.—His lordship held that there was no evidence that the defendant knew that the dog was ferocious.—Verdict for the defendant.

RINGING THE CHANGES.—At the Surrey Sessions on Tuesday, James Brown, 20, sheemaker; Henry Taompson, 25, plasterer; and Henry Brown, 44, painter, were indicted for stealing a half-sovereign, the mency of John Guenigault. The prisoners went into a public-house in Kennington and called for a pot of beer, tendering a half-sovereign in payment, and receiving 9a, 9d, in change. After drinking the beer one of the prisoners turned round to the barmaid and said, "Did I give you half a sovereign?" She said, "Yes." He said, "I did not mean to do that; give it me back." She did so, and he then took three-pence and gave her back the change. She afterwards found that the half-sovereign he gave her first was bad.—The jury found the prisoner guilty, and Detective George having proved several provious convictions, the Chairman sentenced James Brown to ten, and the other two prisoners to seven years' penal

### MY FELLOW TOILERS.

#### THE RIVER POLICEMAN.

Half-past ten at night. The electric lights are aming brilliantly down upon the dark river which rolls and flashes beneath them, and sweeps into the dense gloom under London Bridge with a stifled gurgle as if savagely smothering some struggling wretch as it bears him away to the broad estuary and the open sea. Carefully down the slimy steps, and into the boat heaving and rolling at their foot and then out on the dark flood to the rhythm of four atout cars going merrily in the grip of four stout

stout cars going merrily in the grip of four stout pairs of arms.

You have never, perhaps, been out on the river below London Bridge about midnight. It would be worth your while to go for once. Of the many interests afforded by the great City, there are not many of a more striking character than that experienced when one passes down out of the roaring, bustling theroughfare into the darkness and silence of the broad river, and skim its surface between the mysterious looking vessels with their gaunt arms and fiery eyes—hanging on the swelling waters like demons of the deep, the flood beneath them plashing and sucking in a manner which seems to tell of unmeasured depths below. The hubbub of the streets comes dreamy and faint through the darkness, the vast factories and warehouses stand up dim and unfamiliar in the night, and every thing around is vague, and strange and spectral. However familiar you may be with the river by daylight, you are a stranger in a strange world, if you push out uponit after darkness has fallen. Familiar objects lose their identity; buildings and ships become shadows, and shadows become buildings and ships. A myriad lights flash their coloured fires down on the shimmering flood and everything is weird, and vague, and bewildening.

It is a good time and a good place for a ghost story. Indeed I know no spot more suitable for such

bewildering.

It is a good time and a good place for a ghost story. Indeed I know no spot more suitable for such a narrative, than under the deep shadow of one of those gaunt giants affoat there, while the stream steals beneath us, black as night and silent as the grave. I am assured, however, that ghosts are not common on the river. "But," says my companion "we sometimes come across something that isn't much less alarming. In fact I am not sure that I would'nt rather have a respectable ghost to do with than one of those things we get up from below sometimes."

I look down into the deep and shudder, for I know well that upon an average there are every week nbout three dead bodies dragged from their watery hiding-place. There are about three a week found. How many are there that are not found? What hideous objects may there not be down just beneath that gleaming surface, and withia reach of that arm? "We were going down the river one night," anys the officer in command of our boat, "and one of my men found something on the blade of his car. He turned his bull's-eye upon it, and he found himself face to face with a cornso! Startled? I should think he was. He roared like a bull, and turned it off with all his might." Any man might roar in terror at such an apparition and be no coward either. There is something strangely startling in the appearance of the dead from the depths of a river at any time. In the gloom and silence of night it is nothing less than awful. Dealings with the dead constitute a large part of the work of the London river police.

The Thames Police form part of the force under the general control of Sir Edmund Henderson. They are, in fact, the Thames division of the Metropolitan ok down into the deep and shudder, for I know

the dead constitute a large part of the work of the London river police.

The Thames Police form part of the force under the general control of Sir Edmund Henderson. They are, in fact, the Thames division of the Metropolitan Police, and of course come a good deal less under the observation of the general public than either of the nineteen land divisions. They acour the river from Chelsea Bridge to Barking Creek, and as may be supposed find plenty to do. They of course are always on the look-out for thieves with whom the Thames at one time swarmed like water rats. They keep "crimps" from boarding vessels and give prompt notice of the outbreak of a fire and preserve order on the spot. They enforce the regulations under which gunpowder and other explosives may be conveyed, and they prevent the fouling of the river by the throwing of rubbish into it. Most of their active duty of course falls in the day time, but they are skimming about the river all night as well as by day. With plenty of warm wraps and a cushioned seat, I find river police duty by night not by any means unpleasant for once in a lifetime, but I fancy that there can be few occupations less enjoyable than to form one of the crew of a small boat on the river in a winter's night, when sleet or snow or drenching rain is driving before a hurricane of wind, and drift ice is battering at the sides of the boat ready to stave it in. The police are not out literally in all weathers. There are times when nobody can be out upon the river—times of very dense fog, for instance, or whon masses of ice come crushing and surging up on the tide with a force which renders it impracticable to run even the penny steamboats. Police boats cannot, of course, venture out then ibut when it is possible for anybody to be about the river policemen must be affoat, and rough and arduous duty it must often be. The time was when the darkest and most tempestums night was the likeliest to afford opportunity for a brush with some gang of "river pirates," night plunderers," light horsem weapons are now arranged in ornamental wheels noon the walls of the Thames Police Office, just by the Thames Tunnel; but they are never by any thance required for not

As we cut our way down the river to-night, every-As we cut our way down the river to-night, everything appears to be as peaceful and serene as though thieves were estinct anima's and smught swere anknown. We do not exactly assume this to be the case, however. Every boat discovered out up an mid-stream, or lurking under the shadows of the larger craft, is sternly challenged, and required to lay by till we come alongside and turn on our bull'scye. But one after another is dismissed with a cheery "Good-night," and off we go again. The most serious peril of this duty in the dark, if I may judge by my own experience, is from the ropes stretching over the water, and of which the first intimation you get may possibly be the breaking in of your hat, or a tug at your throat enough to dislocate your neck. Things thrown from the bridges and docks occasionally, too, do serious mischief I am told that recently a missive hurled

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from one of the quays struck a poor fallew on his head with a violence that eventually brought about softening of the brain.

The duty of the river policemen by night, however, is not as a rule dangerous, though it is dreary mugh and arduous enough. The men, however, unlike the poor mortals of whom we had to speak in our last article, are fairly paid, well clothed, well housed, and for every six hours on duty they have twelve hours off. They are stalwart, hearty and vigorous tellows, and their medical officer says exceptionally healthy. The arrangement of six hours on duty and twelve off is a somewhat unusual one, and one which I am told is at first very trying to many men, as it necessitates constant irregularity in getting sleep

The most trying part of a river policeman's duty however is the taking charge of the dead. Men who are dauntless and daring enough before anything living, are often found to be thoroughly unnarved by the terrible subjects whom it is their duty to take into custody and consign to the dead house—men and women, or bys and girls who have accidentally fallen into the river, or suicides who have flung themselves in in frientied desperation or hapless little mortals who have been born to parents eager only to hide their shame. Unless they can be immediately identified, they are photographed on their arrival at the dead-house. There is a big black-bound album at the Thames Police-office, in which these dismal "cartes" are preserved. Some, of course, are shocking enough; but there are not a few oridently excellent portraits, and it is very remarkable to observe that almost in every case where there is any expression at all upon the features, it is an expression of repose and peace. They must have gone down with frenzied struggles and paroxysms of terror; but there they lie just as they have been dragged from the depths of the river, and many of them might have died while peacefully sleeping and dreaming happy dreams. In one or two cases there is an unmistakeable smile upon the face. Altogethe

## MURDEROUS ATTACK BY A BURGLAR

MURDEROUS ATTACK BY ABURGLAR.

On Tuesday, at the Croydon Police-court, George Simms, a rough-looking fellow, described as a labourer, who refused his address, was brought up in custody charged with having five billiard balls in his possession supposed to have been stolen, also with violently as saulting Police-constable Kemp, by striking him on the head with some blunt instrument; he was further charged with presenting a loaded revolver at the face of Police-constable Beeson, at three that morning, at Addington village, in the parish" Croydon.—Police-constable Beeson, at three that morning, at Addington village, in the parish" Croydon.—Police-constable Kemp, who appeared very weak, and had his head enveloped in surgical bandages, stated that at three that morning he was in company with Patrol Reeson, near the entrance gate of the Archbishop of Canterbury's palace, when he heard voices proceeding from the direction of the village of Addington. He got into a plantation near the road, while the patrol remained in the roadway. The prisoner and another man, not yet in custody, made their appearance, and vitness asked them what was their business at that hour in the morning. The prisoner series that he had just walked from Sersenaks. Perceiving that the prisoner's pockets were bulky, he asked him what he had got in them. The prisoner said he did not think that was any business of his, and immediately struck him a violent blow on the forehead with a club, causing him to fall senseless to the ground. Upon regaining consciousness witness looked up and saw the prisoner facing the patrol. He had a pistol in his hand, and it was pointed at the patrol, the prisoner and his confederate them ran away, witness being too exhibited the same of the patrol of the patro

#### SHIPWRECK AND LOSS OF THIRTY-TWO LIVES.

Particulars have reached Liverpool of the total loss of the Sinn Navigation Company's steamer Albion and the drowning of 25 of the passengers and crew. The infor-mation, which comes from Panana, states that the Albion left the River Sinn on the 4th ult. having on board 40 persons. She was but a small river steamer and had hitherto only been out on a long passage in fine weather. She was going to Carthagena on the present weather. She was going to Carthagena on the prosent trip, and at the time of starting the weather was favourable. She had ecarcely got to see before a gale of wind sprang up, causing her to labour heavily The vessel kept well up until off Barbadoas Point on the following day, when a tremendous sea came over her, getting into the engine-room and putting out the fires. Only a few minutes elapsed from the putting out of the fires until the vessel was engulphed in the waves, carrying down thirty-two of the forty persons on board. The eight survivors reached the shore and walked to Carthagena, where they gave information of the disaster. The cargon board the Albion was estimated at 30,000 dols., whilst the steamer was said to be worth a similar sum.

Sir James Hannen on Tuesday took his seat in the Probate and Divorce Division for the first time since his recent illness, and was congratulated by Dr. Deane, on behalf of the bar, on his restoration to health.

on behalf of the bar, on his restoration to health.

On Tuesday the churches of St. Peter and Holy Tr n v. Bourness on the health, were broken into, and all the alms o see rifled of their contents. Ingress to both places of wership was effected by means of the window. No valuables were lying about, excepting a jewelled cross on the altar at St. other's, which the 'hieres apparently overlooked. No tempt was mad the force the safes, in which the sacratial plate was kept.

Guarus to Att.—To Secure Health.—Send to JOHN STUGH MARTIN.
TR. Recentedrous. London, W., for a so sage pumphise on "Curative Magnetism." Magnetism, by a cents and almost impressed the infrared presentate and permeanes every libre and tissue of the body, carieties the block and imparts to the entire nervous courses. Secure of the body of th

## VOLUNTEER GOSSIP.

The authorities at the War Office are very reticent with regard to their plans for the re-organisation of the volunteer service. They are unanimous on one point, and that is, uniformity in the equipment of the men. I am given to understand that this will lead to the establishment of a deptt, from which all necessary stores can be obtained. Tunics are to be procured at the Government price from the Pimlice stores. This is one step at least in the right direction. The next ought to be taken by the commanding officers of corps entering into an arrangement with local tailors for fitting clothing. Volunteers in scarlet, with beggy aleeves and room enough round the waist for a large quartern loaf, room enough round the waist for a large quartern loaf, can't expect to be taken for line-men, unless the tailor unites with the drill sergeant in licking them into form.

Elmas never was particularly enamoured of volunteers wearing a similar uniform to that of the line, and could never understand why they should be called upon to use pipe clay. Nothing looks better than a brown leather belt, and bronze buttons; and certainly nothing is more serviceable. But the powers that be will otherwise, and so it is that men, many of whom can ill-afford the hours they give to drill, will every time they go upon parade, have to devote a good forty minutes extra to pipe-claying and burnishing.

I was present last Saturday at the presentation of prizes to the 2nd Middleex Artillery, and was much struck by the simple, and yet thoroughly soldierlike way in which the business was dispatched. The Lord Mayor was to have been there, but did not turn up. His absence was not felt much, for his place was admirably supplied by Lord Hill, the colonel of the regiment, and the prizes were distributed by the most suitable person who could have been selected for that office, by the colonel's wife.

The whole affair did not last more than one hour. That bean ideal of a volunteer, Adjutant-Captain Lowery, called the men up to the platform, where they saluted Lady Hill and received their awards: and then all was over. The thoroughly practical gunners of the "Second" appeared pleased at escaping fuss and gingerbread.

what a strange contrast to proceedings which, if not stopped by section 6, par. 42 and 43 of the Queen's regulations, are about to take place in the North. In Newcastle-on-Tyne, that glorious city of coal, dust, and dirt, Colonel Blark Palmer, the Liberal M.P. for North Durham, is to be presented with a magnificent dress sword in commemoration of the Edinburgh Review. It is not very far from Newcastle to Edinburgh, but some of his men are evidently of opinion that it took as much trouble and anxiety to take them there and back as it did "Bobs" to march to Cabul.

Now, out of regard to that fine old soldier, Captain Trimble, and Surgeon Cook, I would gladly abstain from referring to this nices of buffoonery had I not the reports of the officers in command of the troops on that occasion before me. Among other things I notice, that an obscure general, of the name of Cameron, who of course by mistakely was entrusted with the command of an army corps, singles out Col-nel Mark Palmer's regiment as being wanting in punctuality—not under proper control, for its lack of discipline, and finally for the help-lessness of its officers!

I hope I am not in a fault-finding humour: but I want to know who constitute the American National Guard? Does the term apply to any volunteers, or rather militaren, in the United States, or to a particular corps? Safar as I know, the 7th New York once assumed that title, and then did brave service during the war. They marched to Baltimore, and when their three months was up they marched back again!

Setting aside big words, there can be no doubt about it that any thoroughly representative American team will receive a cordial welcome in this country, should they honour us with a visit. But, from all I hear, our American cousins will have formidable antagonists in the way of popularity in the appearance, at Wimbledon, of a team from a colony which hitherto has not been represented there.

Provided the Putney Vestry do not succeed in closing the camp altogether, the programme of the N.R.A. for next year promises to be a very interesting one. Of course, we shall have a visit from the late Emperor of all the Zulus, but far more important than that, is to be a competition between a team composed of eleven men from Natal, in a great inter-colonial match on the "gay-common." The Natal kide National Association have petitioned Sir Evelyn Wood for funds to come to Wimbledon. And a South African paper says, "Let Natal's sons step out and make their mothers feel proud of them, when the news of their victory come along the cable." Hooray for Natal! Long live the victory!

Colonel Lloyd Lindsay. M.P., V.C., thinks volunteers ought to be admitted to the reserve under the same conditions as the militia. The idea is not a new one, and the only wonder is that an economically inclined Government has not adopted it long ago!

Sir Stafford Northcote says he can look at a rifle with a clear conscience, for he neither ever "killed or hit anything with one in his life." Yet he has great sympathy with the force, and believes that in it is developed the true manhood of the country.

The occasion of this speech was the handing over of the China Cup to the Duke of Somerset, as Lord Lieutenant of the county of Devon. It was a festive occasion, and his Grace was specially humourous. His reference to the late Lord Westbury, then Lord Chancellor, "who felt it his duty to compete with the Speaker of the House of Commons at Wimbledon, in the Lords and Commons match, but who expressed his regret that his 'u l'cial duties prevented his getting that practice with the rife that he wished to have in order to ensure the success of the House of Lords," is to say the least amusing. But it is something more than this; for it shows what a strong current of feeling there was in favour of the volunteer movement by men who were altogether outside its reach.

There were upwards of 1,200 persons present at the distribution of prizes to the Brighton Artillery Volunteers, which took place on Tuesday evening, including General Sir E. C. Warde. This looks healthy. It is a sure sign that an officer, who, like Colonel Tester, brings his men up to a high state of perfection, will never be wanting in popular support.

I have just one anecdote to tell before concluding this somewhat discursive letter. Lost week I wrote something about the maintenance of discipline. Now let me tell you how a friend of mine maintained discipline when on guard. The enemy were in the front, and strict silence had to be maintained among the outlying pickets. But there was one man who would neither be quiet nor sleep, but who would insist on rearing round, greatly to the discust of the non-commissioned officer in charge, and to the anniyance of his comrades. Bounds was received into the report of all present, and acc unted for? What is the matter with yonder man, "said the officer, pointing to the lad who was acreaming in a manner which cave rise to thoughts of cholera. "Please, sir," replied the correcant, "his conce ence is not easy. He has not stolen anything to-night!" "Oh, then lot him steal something and be — to him." An hour later when Round returned, the man in question was sleeping peasefully. "So you are all quiet new, sergeant," remarked the officer. "Yes, sir, I told you man you had granted him perm sion to steal something, and he at once got up and went towards the camp of the — infantry, and returned with a man's forage cap, which he pla ed under his head for a pillow, and then fell asleepas quiet as any of them."

This little incident really happened in the biggest volunteer army the world has ever seen. There is a moral attached to it which may be taken home by

officers. But what that moral is is left to their consideration by

# VOLUNTEER REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

VOLUNTEER REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 1972.

St. Gronge's Bitaes.—Colored The Hon. C. H. Lindsay, communities.

Monday — Sergeant-Major's drill as Head Guarder, 1,20 p.m.

Thursday—Company drill under the officer on duty, at the Biding-school, Knich-tshridge, 1,30 p.m.

Standay—Commany drill under the officer on duty, at the Biding-school, Knich-tshridge, 1,30 p.m.

Standay—Commany drill ender the Communities of the Communities of the Ridge School, Knichtshridge, 8, 450 p.m.

Definition of the Communities of the Communities of the Ridge Guarders, and the ridge of the members present will be returned to the armoury in order of Companies. Members unable to be present are requested to return their ridge, with bayonet, scabbard, &c., combased tentals club are requested to communicate with a return their ridge, with bayonet, scabbard, &c., combased tentals club are requested to communicate with a return their ridge, with bayonet, scabbard, &c., combased tentals club are requested to communicate with Adjustant.

Sino Monday—A. H. Bingella, Bay—Company and Recruit drill at Head dry—No parade.—A. W. Borce, Major and Adjustant.

End Lowen Haukers.—Lieuteman-Colonal St. 7, sowell Burton, Bart., Commanding.—Monday—Company and M. Companies. Situron, Bart., Commanding.—Monday—Company and Adjustant.

For Toward Haukers.—Lieuteman-Colonal St. 7, sowell Burton, Bart., Commanding.—Monday—Company and Bart L. (El Company on duty). Thursday—Company of R. Band L. (El Company on duty). Thursday—Company of R. Band L. (El Company on duty). Thursday—Company of R. Band L. (El Company on duty). Thursday—Company of R. Band L. (El Company on duty). Thursday—Company of R. Band L. (El Company on duty). Thursday—Company of R. Band L. (El Company on duty). Thursday—Company of R. Band L. (El Company on duty). Thursday—Company of R. Band L. (El Company on duty). Thursday—Company of R. Band L. (El Company on duty). Thursday—Company of R. Band L. (El Company on duty). Thursday—Company of R. Band L. (El Company on duty). Thursd

## MYSTERIOUS DEATH OF A STUDENT.

On Tuesday afternoon Dr. Danford Thomas resumed, at the Oporto Stores, Endell-street, the inquiry into the cause of death of Mr. William Frederick Hopkins, aged 22, a student at Trinity College, Dublin, who died under circumstances leading to the belief that he had been poisoned. At the comming of the income and contact the contact cont circumstances leading to the belief that he had been poisoned. At the opening of the inquest evidence was given that the deceased was found dead in bed, and a letter was produced, written by him to his father, explaining that he was in the habit of taking or injecting letter was produced, written by him to his father, explaining that he was in the habit of taking or injecting large doses of morphia to induce sleep. The letter went on to say that should he be found dead at any time the reason would be apparent. The only strange paragraph in the letter was the following:—"What a pity you never did me justice. I was ever fond of you." The Coroner said that he had received a letter from Mr. Apjohn, of Dublin, to whom the deceased asid he had been indebted in the sum of £5. The writer said that the deceased left Dublin in October, and had been at St. Malo before ceming to London. The deceased had been suffering much from neuralgia, to cure which he had been in the habit of taking morphia by injection. Other letters to the same effect were also read, some of them showing that the deceased was not likely to have committed suicide, and that the death was by misadventure. A prescription was also produced, some of the ingredients of which were nux vomica, acetate of morphia, and gentian. Mr. John Wright Hopkins, of Hearne Vicarage, Conna. county Cork. Ireland, father of the deceased said that the prescription was in the same writing as the letter to Mr. Apjohn, who was a medical student, and a firm friend of the deceased. Mr. Joseph Popper, professor of medicine, said that he had made a poat-morten examination of the body. The stomach was nearly empty, and no sign of irritation was apparent. He had made a chemical analysis of the contents of the stomach, and found no poison; but if a poisonous dose of cyanide of potassium were taken on an empty stomach it would be so quickly absorbed that he should not expect to find any trace of it. A dose sufficient to kill would not be found under the circhmstances. Looking at the evidence of Dr. Engall as to the finding of the body and the absence of any organic disease, the witness had come to the conclusion that death had not arisen naturally. A grain of morphia had been known to kill even in cases where the patient had been in the habit of taki

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# The People.

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THIS MIDDLE ORDER OF MANKIND ARE GENERALLY TO BE FOUND ALL THE ARTS, WISDOM, AN THIS ORDER ALONE IS KNOWN TO BE THE TRUE PROPIE." - Vicar of Wakefield, chap. 19.

#### THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

President ARTHUR's message indicates rather than defines the policy he proposes to pursue during his term of office, and for the most part steers clear of committing him to any particular line of conduct. The principal exception to this is to be found in he says with regard to the Panama Canal, The canal, he declares, is American only, and the proposals of Colombia to the European Powers to oin in the guarantee of the canal he pronounces to be " in direct contraventiou of the American obligation as the sole guarantee of the integrity of the Colombian territory and of the canal itself." This claim, he says, was submitted to Europe by his predecessor, and it was notified that the interjection of any foreign guarantee might be regarded by America as a superfluous and unfriendly act. Foreseeing, however, that Great Britain would rely on the provisions of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty of 1850, as affording room for a share in the guarantees which the United States covenanted with Colombia four years before, the new President has proposed to the English Government a modification of that Treaty, and the abrogation of the clauses "which do not comport with the obligations of the United States towards Colombia, or with the vital needs of the two friendly parties to that compact." All this is far from re-assuring. On the President's own showing, the stipulations of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty are opposed to the claim, and it is exceedingly difficult to discover any basis of right or reason on which it can be supposed to rest. The Canal will not be on can be supposed to rest. The Canal will not be on territory belonging to the United States; it will not be constructed by American enterprise, nor, except very partially, by American capital. But the President calmly assumes the sole right of the United States to guarantee it, and announces that if the rights of other countries, or treaties with them stand in the way, it will be simply so much the worse for the rights and treaties.

As to the great question of reform in the Civil Service, President ARTHUR rides off on a side-issue. The same rules," he says, " should be applied which regulate private business appointments, and should based on fitness for the tenure of the office, and punishment for misconduct." This is all very well as is his praise of the English system, and his announcement that he will support any measure of Congress for the establishment of competitive tests; but it is altogether beside the great question of the re forminitiated by Mr. HAYES, and the adoption of which by President GARFIELD was the declared reason for his assassination. What would it avail as checking the jobbery and corruption inseparable from the system of allotting to the victors in a political campaign the spoils of sixty thousand offices of all sorts and sizes, that the recipients were required to pass a competitive examination in order to demonstrate their fitness to share the plunder? mournful circumstances under which Mr. ARTHUS became President naturally prevent any open declaration of opinion on this point, but so far as can be gathered from his message, he justifies the expectations of Guiteau as to his "Stalwart" proclivities, and is far more inclined to follow the lead of CONELING and GRANT than the nobler precedents set by HAYES and GARFIELD.

## ENGLAND EFFACED.

The alliance between Germany and Austria has no doubt largely assisted in maintaining the peace of Europe during the abdication by England of her natural and rightful functions in relation to Euro pean politics. But who is to keep guard over the guardians? There are signs in plenty that the factiousness and feebleness of those who denounced the Treaty of Berlin, are rapidly bringing the Eastern question in a new and most menacing form once more within the range of practical politics. The Austrian Kaiser-King goes to meet the Czar of all the Russias at Dantzic, and soon after welcomes the King of Italy and his ministers at Vienna while Prince BISMARCK negotiates with the Pope as a hint to the Italian Government What is the meaning of these movements? There is after all no great mystery in the matter. Several month ago the Russian Government was meditating the realisation of a part of her Panslavist policy sarily arouse the hostility of which would nece Austria. Inorder to carry out the Russian plan, the assistance of Italy became under the circumstances of the case an absolute necessity, and nego

tiations were set on foot for contracting an alliance with King Huwarar, who at that time was only too with King HUEBERT, who at that time was only too willing to entertain the proposal. To this astute move Prince BISMARCK at once replied by arranging for the meeting of the CZAR and the KAISER at Dantsic, at which the CZAR was apparently given clearly to understand not only that the proposed alliance would be useless against the alliance of Germany and Austria, but that his own interests would be better forwarded by bearing out of it. with King HUMBERT, who at that tim would be better forwarded by keeping out of it. Thereupon Italy changed her tune. If Germany and Austria were about to take action in Eastern and Austria were about to take action in Eastern Europe, now would be the time to strike a bargain with them for obtaining an accession of territory as the price of her support. A meeting accordingly takes place between the Kaisez and the Italian Kino, and a sort of proposal is informally made. But neither Austria nor Germany entertain any superfluous respect for so versatile an ally, and both united feel a just confidence in being able to carry out their plans fidence in being able to carry out their plans without any purchased assistance. Germany, accordingly, takes an opportunity of reminding King HUMBERT that the POPE is still a power in

There can be little doubt that what is at the resent moment contemplated by the Austro-German alliance is a large aggrandisement of Austria at the expense of Turkey, accompanied probably by some acquisition of German territory by Germany from Austria. A sop to Russia and a sop to Italy may, perhaps, facilitate the carrying out of the policy, and as neither one nor the other, nor both united, can prevent its being carried out, both, in all probability, will be content to be bought off at no excessive price. And what is the position of England?
is Turkey about to be dismembered. This is a contingency which Mr. GLADSTONE no doubt would contemplate with composure if not rejoicing as realising, to a great extent, his great "bag-and-baggage" policy. But not only is Turkey about to be dismembered, but Austria is the power which will be mainly aggrandised by the dismemberment. How about the "hands off" policy in relation to Austria? These are no mere party taunts. We do not recal these fanatic phrases for the sake of abowing their folly or their wickedness. We simply employ them as epitomes of a declared policy towards two powers, and we ask what policy is it possible for their author to adopt in a dilemma in which it becomes absolutely impossible to carry out either without sacrificing the other? One fact is, day by day, becoming clearer and clearer, that it is not the policy of Lord BEACONSFIELD alone which the Radicals have reversed, but the policy of England. If the Eastern question is re-opened in all probability it will be early in next year, the Liberal Government must inevitably collapse, and the country will insist on its traditional policy being resumed by statesmen who know what British interests are, and have the courage to uphold them.

Mr. Sendall will not, after all, be made Lieutenantgovernor of Natal. Lord Kimberley has assented
to the loudly-expressed wishes of the colony, and
a Governor will be appointed instead of a Lieutenantgovernor. There has been a great deal of nonsense
let loose about this appointment and its subsequent
revocation. In the first place, nobody doubted that
Mr. Sendall was a man of integrity and capacity.
The public did not know until he wrote his letter to
Lord Kimberley that he entertained so high an revocation. In the first place, nobody doubted that Mr. Sendall was a man of integrity and capacity. The public did not know until he wrote his letter to Lord Kimberley that he entertained so high an opinion of his own qualifications, but they are willing enough to accept him at his own estimate, and to believe him the model person he says he is. This is not the question. The question is whether it was wise and expedient to send out a personage of secondary importance with a title of secondary rank to Natal at the present crisis, when the government of that colony urgently requires all the influence and authority that can possibly be given it. The inevitable answer is fatal to the appointment of Mr. Sendall, although it conveys not the least reflection or reproach on that gentleman's character in any capacity. The initial error was the not seeing that the circumstances of the colony demanded a man of more commanding influence to deal with them, and for this grave blunder Lord Kimberley and the Government are justly held responsible. But do not let us blow hot and cold. Now that the Government have admitted the error, and have found it expedient to remove the ground of complaint, do not let us fall foul of them for their vacillation and weakness. Having bungled the affair grossly, they have at least done rightly in endeavouring to redress their bungling. Let them send a strong man to Natal, and we shall be by no means disposed to grudge Mr. Sendall the next berth at the disposal of the Government which will give him a fair opportunity of showing what kind of stuff he is made of.

The remarks in President Arthur's message with

The remarks in President Arthur's message with regard to Protection are worthy of attention. After regard to Protection are worthy of attention. After deploring the decline of the American merchant marine, he continues:—"Considering that we furnish so large a portion of the freight of the world, there must be a peculiar hindrance to the development of this interest, which might not have failed had it been protected as we have protected our manufactures." This is cold comfort alike for Freeders and Protectionists. traders and Protectionists. The former will regre traders and Protections to. The former will regret the spread of what they regard as an economically damnable heresy in so highly advanced a community as that of the United States, while the latter will regret the portended introduction of an effective system of bounties which will place us at a greater system of bounties which will place us at a greater disadvantage than ever with a country with which in this one point at least we have been able successfully to compete. The unquestioning manner in which it is assumed that protection has been distinctly beneficial to American manufacture is certainly calculated to convey a "nasty jar" to the philosophers of the Cobden Club.

"The most alarming feature," said Baron Fitz-gerald in opening the assizes at Connaught, "in the condition of Ireland, is that in face of the determined efforts of redress which the Legislature has put forth, agrarian crime is increasing." Mr. Justice Fitzgerald also, in opening the Munster Assises declared that "life continues to be insecure, or is rendered so miserable as to be worthless. Right is disregarded,

property is unsafe, and the spirit of lawlessness and disorder, marked by an insolent defiance of law and authority, continues to prevail. It is only by add of an overwhelming military force that the powers of law can be executed. It is only a repetition of a twice-told tale, and the monotony of the burden has long since begun to pall upon our reflections; but is nothing to be done as well as said? The Irish Government, acting under parliamentary warrant, have, we are told, determined to enlist for a limited time a number of recruits. for the purpose of instituting a system of patrolling, the men to be taken in the first instance from the First-Class Army Reserve and Army, Marine and Police pensioners, although eligible volunteers from any part of Great Britain will be accepted. This is a move in the right direction, although it seems questionable whether the warrant under which the Irish Excentive is acting really confers the powers exercised. But what is the English Government doing? No Cabinet Councils are held, or apparently are about to be held. Mr. Gladstone is at Hawarden. Lords Granville, Spencer, and Northbrook are also at home in the country. Lord Hartington is visiting the Marquis of Bath, at Longleat. Mr. Bright has not been to his office since the close of the session. Sir William Harcourt has only lingered in London on account of the St. Paul's School scandal, and other English matters, and Parliament is not to meet till February?. Meanwhile, Ireland is in the midst of a Beign of Terror which is effecting a revolution.

Mr. Edward Clarke in speaking at Rotherhithe

Mr. Edward Clarke in speaking at Rotherhithe the other night, reminded his audience of the resolution of which he gave notice last session, to the effect that bills which had passed a second reading in one session of Parliament, might be taken up in the next session at the same stage. This rule prevails in several legislative assemblies, and would in itself save a great deal of the time of the House. As it is, the massacre of the innocents is final. Even if the same bill is introduced in the next session, all the preliminaries have to be gone through again, and a sore waste of time is inevitable. A measure of the kind would perhaps not do much to prevent obstruction, but at all events it would go far towards rendering impossible the ultimate triumph of obstructive tactics, and so far would tend to discourage their employment. end to discourage their employment.

The anonymous letter to an Aberdeen newspaper in reference to the theft of the body of Lord Crawford and Balcarres seems to be genuine, and if so, points to a motive for the crime by no means so basely and sordidly criminal as the one hitherto universally surmised. According to the version of the robbery now given, it was the work of two young medical students anxious to discover the secrets of the Florentine method of embalming. For this purpose, they hired several men to assist them in removing the earl's body, intending, if the story is true, to replace it after making their examination. No doubt an offence of this kind is a very serious one under any circumstances, but the carrying off the body by brigand-blackguards for the sake of ransom, falls into a very different category of crime to its temporary abstraction by a couple of young harebrained medical students for at least a quasi-scientific purpose. If this version be true, as we hope it may be, the next thing to be done is for one of the guilty parties to make a clean breast of it to a trusty elder, and to set arrangements on foot for the immediate return of the body.

The fearful disaster at Vienna only points the dismal moral that, although it is possible to take precautions against fire, it is impossible to take precautions against human nature. The Ring Theatre was built only seven years ago, with more complete arrangements in case of fire than had been thought necessary in some theatres more lately built nearer home. The means of egress were, if not adequate, at least more ample than in most theatres; there was an iron curtain ready to be let down at once to cut off the stage from the house; there was telegraphic communication between the theatre and the fire-engine stations. Yet, so far as the facts can be gathered, the conflagration was as widely fatal as it would have been without any of these precautions. Wherever means of egress existed there was a deadly crush, until all was as widely fatal as it would have been without any of these precautions. Wherever means of egress existed there was a deadly crush, until all passage was choked by a mass of suffocated humanity; nobody seems to have remembered the existence of the iron curtain, and nobody had presence of mind to employ the telegraphic communication. This is very terrible, but it seems absolutely impossible to guard against contingencies of the kind. A panic cannot be argued with. Theatres, no doubt, can be and ought to be made safer than they are, but all that can be done is to minimise the danger. Danger there will always be, so long as theatres exist and the world flocks into them for amusement, though it may be hoped after so ghastly a lesson, that something may be learnt as to the best means of averting wholesale slaughter when a catastrophe occurs.

Mr. Bright, in his speech at Llandudno, showed that he is as incapable of learning anything or forgetting anything as the most Bourbonist of Bourbons. All the first part of his address was simply a warmed-up hash of his old utterances about the land laws in the days of the corn law agitation, flavoured with a spice of later bunkum about education. The Irish failure, in fact, has soured the temper of the Government, from Lord Hartington at one end of the concatenation to Mr. Bright at the other, and an atrabilious tinge colours all the the other, and an atrabilious tinge colours all the latest ministerial utterances. But the Birmingham statesman enunciated, at least, the proposition to which probably none of his most energetic opponents will demur. "We now see," he said, "in Ireland which probably none of his most energetic opponents will demur. "We now see," he said, "in Ireland what results ensue from erroneous legislation." The two-edged character of the remark seems to have struck the orator as he spoke, for he continued his period somewhat awkwardly. "We now see in Ireland what results ensue from erroneous legislation and the continuance of erroneous education through successive centuries with regard to land." The second thought was hardly so good as the first, but it may pass. We may admit that the legislation in Ireland with regard to land had been through successive centuries erroneous. that the legislation in Freiand with regard to had been through successive centuries erroneous. We are quite ready not merely to admit, but emphatically to assert, that what we now see in Ireland is mainly due to Mr. Gladstone's continuance of erroneous legislation in his Land Acts of 1870 and

## MOTHER SHIPTON'S PROPHECY.

Such a darkness as that of the 9th of December The oldest inhabitant doesn't remember.
There are some, had it been the 15th of November
Would have thought we should never arrive at Det
Except through a universe burnt to an ember.

## FEARFUL FIRE IN VIENNA.

#### LOSS OF SEVERAL HUNDRED LIVES.

It is probable that in the whole history of calamities by the outbreak of fires in theatres, none can exceed in horror and fatality that which occurred in the celebrated Ring Theatre, at Vienna, on Thursday night. It is the theatre in which

#### Sarah Bernhardt

gave a series of performances a few weeks ago. About seven o'clock, when the performance of Offenbach's "Les Contes d'Hoffman" was about to commence, before a crowded audience, fire suddenly broke out, and a terrible panic ensued. It is not known how the fire was caused. One account attributes it to an explosion of gas, another to the fall of an oil lamp from the upper part of the stage. In all probability the real cause of this calamity will never be discovered, for there is but the slightest chance that those who were near the place where the actual outbreak occurred have survived to tell the tale. It is estimated that there were upwards of

#### Two Thousand Persons

Two Thousand Persons in the building at the time. At the cry of "Fire!" the whole audience rose to its feet and made a rush for the doors. In the passages, on the stone staircases, and at the principal entrance in the Ring Strasse, there were scenes of frantic terror that defy description. The shouts of those who were trying to escape mingled with the shrieks and groans of the dying; the women and weaker persons swooned and were crushed to death as they were carried along by the stream, while others were thrown to the ground and trampled to death. The scenes in the Ring Boulevard itself, in front of the theatre, were most heartrending. Large numbers of persons received injuries more or less severe in the way of broken bones. It is quite impossible yet to ascertain what is the real extent of the calamity, either in the way of personal injuries, loss of life, or damage by the fire. The calamity was so sudden and unexpected that

#### The Vienna Fire Brigade

could not reach the snot in time to check the danger, and the worst is feared. The theatre is a comparatively new building, having only been opened about seven years. It was an exceedingly handsome structure, quite in keeping with the splendid edifices which have risen up within the past few years upon the broad belt of ground formerly occupied by the walls of the old city. The Ring, or circular boulevard, in which the theatre in question is situated, is a broad thoroughfare, planted with trees and lined on either side by pelaces and public and private buildings of imposing architecture. The theatre, which was one of the ornaments of the Ring Strasse, was intended as the home of comic opera, and the piece which was to have been performed on Wednesday night was

#### Offenbach's Last Work.

Offenbach's Last Work,
which was first performed at the Opera Comique, at
Paris, on the 10th of February last. The success it had
achieved in the French capital led to its production
in Vienna, where it was performed for the first time, in
the Ring Theatre, on Wednesday night. The cast was
as follows:—Herr Ferency, as Hofmann: Mdlle. Iona
as Olympia and Antonia; Lindorf, Coppelius and Dr.
Miracolo, Herr Wilke; Krespel, Herr Rudolph; Spalanzani, Herr Lindau; Nicolaus, Mdlle. Stahl; and the
Muse, Mdlle. Fischer. Instead, however, of appearing
in the musical comedy above mentioned, these performers found themselves spectators of one of the
most ghastly tragedies ever witnessed within the
walls of a theatre. Nor is it known at this moment
whether some of the professionals themselves
are not among the victims of the disaster. The
flames first showed themselves on the stage. It is
now believed that they originated in an engine which
was kept below the stage in order to produce the electric
light employed in the performance. As soon as the fire

## Slight Explosion of Gas

Slight Explosion of Gas

took place, and all the lights in the building instantly
went out, plunging the audience into total darkness.
At this moment there were about two hundred people on
the stage and in the adjoining dressing-rooms, including,
besides the workmen, the professional singers and numerous ballet girls, who were engaged in dressing in preparation for the performance. They had mostly only half
finished their toilettes, and on the extinction of the lights
everyone ruched to the stage door. As there was only
one entrance to the stage door. As there was only
which many of the half-dressed girls fell and were
trampled upon. Most of them, however, reached the
street without serious injury. In the auditorium, the
pit was already half full. The boxes were still
unoccupied, but the galleries were completely througed.
A gentleman who was in the pit states that when the
gas went out the audience had no suspi iou that anything serious was going to happ. But in a minute or
two the fames burst through the cuntain, and

## Fearful Shrieks

rearful Shrieks

at once filed the house. Every one sushed for the passages and doors, and many were tempted to leep from the windows. For ten long ninutes there was no help from outside. In the rush to the doors scores of persons were thrown down and trampled to death. Though in the interior of the theatre the flames were spreading rapidly, there was not a ray of light in the passages along which the occupants of the galleries had to pass, and the panie-stricken crowd could not find the way out, but crushed and trampled one another to death in total darkness. When at length the "Tuner" Brigade arrived with torches and lifesaving apparatus, ladders, cloths, and ropes, about fifty persons, one after the other, jumped from the first-floor windows. They were all caught, and escaped without serious injury. After that all was silent inside the these recept

## The Roaring of the Flames

that were now rapidly spreading over the entire building. It is unknown how many persons have been sufficiented and trampled to death, but the Fire Brigade brought corpses out by the dozen. At half-past eight the whole of the stage and pit were on fire, the flames bursting through the windows, and lighting up the Börsen Ring almost with the brightness of day. The population gathered from all quarters of the city to the neighbourhood of the conflagration. Up to eleven o'clock eighty dead bodies were taken to the police-station, leaving several hundreds of corpses in the burning building. They can probably never be recovered, the theatre being completely wrapped in flames. It is believed that all the persons who were in the gallery perished. Up to midnight

## Three Hundred Dead

were recovered, leaving at least two hundred more still in the house. The scene was most ghastly and terrible. The men in charge of

## The Iron Curtain

ez.

Business on the Bourse was entirely at a standstill owing to the absorbing interest felt in the terrible

On Friday, in the Lower House of

#### The Austrian Reichsrath

The Austrian Reichsrath
the President, at the opining of the sitting, alluded in
terms of the deepest regret to the feurful catastrophe of
the previous day, and expressed his warmest sympathy
with the victims and their families. He thought that
the House was not, under the circumstances, in the
mood to enter upon the discussion of ordinary business.
This remark was received with general marks of
approval. Herr Eduard Suess thanked the President
in the name of the representatives of Vienna for his
words of sympathy. (Cheers). Herr Rieger concurred in
the President's proposal to close the sitting in the
presence of the awful catastrophe which had overtaken
the city where the deputies from the provinces had ever
been hospitably received. He hoped that human charity
would make itself felt in alleviating the material distress
occasioned by the fire. (Cheers.) The House then adjourned until Saturday. According to an

#### Official Report.

Official Report,
the bodies of 96 men and 41 women, and 20 bodies which
are so charred as to be beyond recognition, have been
brought to the hospital. Several most unfortunate circumstances combined to render the catastrophe more
appalling than it otherwise might have been. Five
water-taps above the stage were not turned on; the iron
curtain was not let down; and the oil-lamps in the corridors were not lighted, so that the passages and safety
exits were left in darkness as soon as the gas went out.
The stage already had become a sea of fiames by the
time the people in the gallery first became aware that
the theatre was on fire.

The removal of the remains of the unfortunate victims

time the people in the gallery first became aware that the theatre was on fire.

The removal of the remains of the unfortunate victims of Thursday night's confiagration from the ruins of the theatre to the general infirmary and garrison hospital continued uninterruptedly throughout Friday morning. The bodies were conveyed from the scene of the diss er in wrg.cons belonging to the Red Cross Society. It is greatly to be feared that the previous estimate of the loss of life, which placed the number of victims at 300 is considerably, and perhaps upwards of one half below the real figure. The fire brigade continue their labours without intermission, but the heat of the still smouldering ruins is intense, and every attempt to penetrate into the interior of what was on Thursday the Ring Theatre is attended with the utmost difficulty. Every step discloses iresh bodies or remains. The researches already made show that the upper gallery must have fallen into the pit, precipitating great numbers of people who, it may well be hoped had already succumbed to suffocation, into the

between the stage and auditorium fied without letting it down, thus abandoning the hope of preventing the ronfingration spreading. It is supposed that most of those unable to escape in the body of the house were quickly suffocated. There is a rising feeling of indignation to a gross neglect of the most ordinary precautions. For example, the law prescribes that oil lamps shall be provided in the corridors, so that the citi shall not be left in total darkness in case of accident to the gas, but there were none in the Ring Theatre. The loss has fallen mainly on the middle-class portion of the audience, for the stalls and balcony had not filled when the fire broke out, the wealthier class thus escaping. At all the places of amusement the performances were stopped on the arrival of the news.

The sum of ten theusand florins was subscribed on Friday morning at the Stock Market in aid of the families of the victims by the fire, who now appear to be far more numerous than it was at first believed.

## STEALING A DEAD EARL

There is still intense public interest manifested in the mysterious outrage at Dunecht, and the steps that are being taken to recover the stolen body, and bring the guilty parties to justice are watched with eagerness and hope. It is said there are good grounds for believing that the police have discovered an important clue, and revelations of a startling character are anticipated. In revelations of a startling character are anticipated. In the meantime the utmost reticence on the part of every-body concerned is enforced, but we have been informed that circumstances have transpired to encourage the be-lief that the steps taken will be crowned with success. The detectives were in Aberdeen on Tuesday, following up certain facts that have come to their knowledge. In the certain facts that have come to their knowledge. In the meantime two men are under police surveillance. This fact the authorities are able to keep out of sight. One of the gamekeepers has stated that during the summer he and some others were out shooting in the Cluny Woods, adjoining the Dunecht grounds, and that he noticed what appeared to be a newly-closed grave, as the turf had the appearance of having been disturbed, but did not think anything of the matter till the tomb desceration recalled it. It is intended to inquire into this matter, and have the wood having been disturbed, but did not think anything of the matter till the tomb desecration recalled it. It is intended to inquire into this matter, and have the wood searched at once. The news has now reached the Dowager Countess at Florence, and telegrams have been received stating that her ladyship has borne the shock with wonderful fortitude, and that she is anxious to be informed of everything that is being done. It is believed that her ladyship will acquiese in the decision that no ransom shall be offered, so that the object of the robbers may be therefore. The Earl has promised a handsome reward to any one who may find the remains, and hundreds of persons are on the look out.

The police are still onergetically engaged searching the district and following up the cleas which are daily and even hourly brought under their notice in connection with the disappearance of the late Earl of Crawford's body. It was stated on Wednesday that the proprietor of the Balcarres inn recollects on Wednesday night, about ten o'clock, a trap drew up at his door, and the occupants—two or three men—called for refreshments, after which they drove away in the direction of Dunecht, and returned soveral hours afterwards and proceeded towards Decside. The same trap was afterwards observed going through Kincardineshire. The following communication, which is regarded by many as a hear, was sent anonymously to an Aberdeen newspaper on Wednesday afternoon:—

"Glasgow, Dec. 6.

"Sir.—I send you an account of how the Earl of

The Content content is believed, and the content of the content of

cally the five of us at it altogether, and I know my friend did not do it either."

Her Majesty the Queen has sent a message of condelence and sympathy to the Earl and Dowager Countess of Crawford and Balcarres with regard to the rifling of the family tomb.

Her Majesty the Queen has sent a message of condolence and sympathy to the Earl and Dowager Countess
of Crawford and Balcarres with regard to the rifling of
the family tomb.

Though as yet unsuccessful, the police continue to
prosecute their search for the missing body of the late
Lord Crawford with unabated energy. On Thursday
they were reinforced by a valuable ally in the shage of
the well-known brown sleuth hound "Morgan." It will
be remembered that this bound distinguished himself
by affording sid to the police five years ago, when Fish,
a barber in Blackburn, murdered a girl named Emily
Mary Holland and hid the remains, part of which
were discovered by the aid of the dog. The
result of this discovery was that Fish was
tried and executed. Naturally, this dog was thought
of in a case so mysterious as the present, and the
authorities being still confident that the body is in the
neighbourhood of Dunecht, that a clue is to be found,
have obtained its assistance. Morgan is eleven years old,
and has in his time been instrumental in discovering
various criminals. Only a few months ago he tracked and
secured, after a run of 17 miles, two young men who
were wanted on a criminal charge. He arrived in Aberdeen on Thursday, in charge of his owner, Mr. Spencer,
of Wigan, who was accompanied by one of Lord
Crawford's body servants from Haigh Hall.
It is intended that the hound should first be taken to
the vault, to smif about among the sawdust, in the hope
of finding some trail, and after that to be employed
over the estate, to discover, if possible, some scent. Mr.
Spencer is confident that if the missing body is buried in
the neighbourhood, and not too deep, the hound will
find it out.

The search parties continued their operations on
Thursday without any success. Lord Crawford received
an anonymous letter stating that the missing body had
been buried in a turnip field several hundred yards north
of the vault. His lordship dispatched a staff of men
with long iron spikes to probe the turnip drills. Half
the field w

### OMNIBUS.

Do you note how the Charter granted to the Morth Borneo Company has been canvasced in the Dutch Parliament? The British Government, it seems, has assured the Hollanders that there is no intention of exercising sovereignty in Borneo, the sovereignty being retained by the Sultans of Brunei and Scotle.

Mynheer Wintgens says he is not satisfied with the explanations given. I do not know anybody who is. The Company is to have a standing army, to possess forts in the ceded territory, and to exercise the power of life and death, and yet some-how or other there is no intention of exercising sovereignty. I am not good at conundrums, I give

Even if you bring in suzerainty, I don't see how the thing works. Suppose, for instance, that the Sultans are regarded as suzers a powers, and the Company as the de facto rulers of the country, what is the position of her Majesty, and in what capacity does she grant the Charter?

We have now already two rival claimants to por-tions of the ceded territory—Spain and Holland— and there is a third in the background—Portugal. Suppose any of these, or all of them, put forward their claims in a categorical form, against whom will the claim lie? Against the Sultans, the Queen, or the Company?

It would be difficult to conceive a more stinging satire on Mr. Gladstone's Irish policy than is con-tained in the Lord Mayor's appeal on behalf of Irish ladies left practically paupers by the non-payment

Lord Lytton tells a correspondent that Lord Hartington made a statement entirely contrary to fact, when he asserted that Lord Lytton entertained designs for the military annexation or occupation of the whole of Afghanistan.

This, of course, is perfectly satisfactory so far as setting the public right on the matter is concerned, but I do not think it is quite fair to Lord Hartington. He would, of course, at once have retracted his words if a proper opportunity had been given, and it is a pity that Lord Lytton's disclaimer, being addressed to a third party, did not afford such an opportunity. opportunity.

"In a house at Novar, one wave, entering by the door, washed a child out of bed; while another, entering by the window, carried it back again." So says a Glasgow paper, recording the casualties on the Scotch coast during the late gales. If it had been anywar else, I might, perhaps, have been a little sceptical as to the accuracy of the anecdote.

The first railway in the Sandwich Islands, I hear, was begun on September 24th, at Kilmea the first spike being driven by the Princess Regent. It is a small line, very much on the system of the Festiniog

A paragraph has appeared in several of the Paris papers, advertising the lion-tamers at the Folie-Bergère Theatre. It relates how the performers sit on their animals, caress and make them lick them. open their mouths violently and thrust in their own heads; in short, all that a father and mother do to their young children when they play with them. I vouch for the correctness of this translation. It is not my fault if the result is rather mixed.

Those poor fellows on the Calf Rock must have had a rough time. It is well they have been rescued before the next gale is due from America.

The poll at Londonderry leaves us where we were from a party point of view. If the result is really due to the Land Leaguers voting with the Con-servatives, and to the independent burgesses voting against the Land Leaguers, the result cannot be considered unsatisfactory.

I am told that this does to some extent account for the largeness of the majority; and, at all events no election in Ireland just now can be considered as

Presiding at a special meeting of the Metropolitan District Railway, Mr. J. S. Forbes, I observe, complains that while the company is heavily burdened by taxation, the omnibuses, which carry on a ruinous cometition, escape free. I make a present of this antillustration to any Fair Trade orator in want of one.

Communication with modern radicalism evidently corrupts good manners. Lord Rosebery the other night at Hull, declared that it was not for the Conservatives who had not lifted their hands to a list Ireland to imp d the Government in the work in which they are engaged,

This is at once a suppressio veri and a suggestion falsi, if, indeed, it is not something more. Mr. Gladstons on coming into office declared that the happiness and prosperity of Ireland under the Conservative Government was such as had been previously unknown in its history, and both he and other members of the Government have borne other members of the Government have born-willing testimony to the support they have received from the Conservatives in their dealings with Ire-

The "close understa ling" which I hear has been arrived at on Eastern adairs by Russia, Germany, and Austria, is by no means such hopeful news as it might have been if England had not ignominiously backed out of her traditional policy in the East.

The new year, we may be sure, will bring us new complication: in the East; and with Ireland on our hands we are simply powerless to prevent the carrying out of whatever policy the three Emperors may find it possible to agree in adopting.

The Swiss artilleri t. was have been "potting at the peak of one of their native mountains, have not yet succeeded in bringing down their game. I still threatens some day to fall and crush the village of Elm, in spite of their endeavours to antedate it-collapse and to minimise the inevitable mischief.

I am glad that Sir Evelyn Wood has consented to reconsider his intended departure from Natal. Of course, he is the right man under the circumstance to undertake the Governors! ip, and I hopehis indeci-aion means that he has received tidings to the effec-that the office will be offered him.

## POLITICAL ADDRESSES.

FENIANISM IN BRADFORD.

THE PROPER SUNDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1881.

POLITICAL ADDRESSES.

And Service and S

#### THE BERLIN TREATY AND THE BEACONSFIELD POLICY; What they Were, What they Meant, and What they Must Come To.

PART IV .- ARMENIA, THE RAILWAY, AND THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER.

ceeding further on the principle of gathering up the essential threads of that Russian policy sgainst which the Beaconsfield policy stands opposed. The first is of to-day—and almost daily telegrams tell the world the character of those insidious proposals Russia is urging upon all the cabinets toncerned, hints and contradictions of hints, proposals made and proposals withdrawn, suggestions that the £45,000,000 sterling owed by Turkey, may as well now be dealt with, and of the convenience of dealing with that vast sum on the basis of territory, instead of gold, and the territory, let us mark, always in Armenia, that is to say, to-day it is proposed for, and to-morrow the proposal is denied. That the public is to be habituated to the idea of substituting Armenia for money, and the process is being pushed with a subtlety surpassing that even of Armenians. If dropped to-day, it has been proposed and discussed and can be taken up to-morrow, with all the greater readiness. It is, let us repeat, this Armenia that commands the Euphrates valley, and its inevitable railway to the East. If it fall into Russian hands, it cannot carry out, but will contravene British policy, it will not convey British troopses the Sultan was lately ready to guarantee it should, from or to India, but will convey Russian troops instead. It will not help the Porte to control its turbulent outlying Pashalics, but will help Russia to control or stir them up; it will blow to the winds the Beaconsfield Anglo-Turkish Convention, or put England at the utmost disadvantage in carrying it out, and it may, within a measurable distance of time, give to Russia instead of to ourselves, a port on the Mediterranean confronting Cyprus and Sucz, and also a port half-way to India. on the Persian gulf or the Euphrates outlet. These are the Russian intrigues of to-day, and a terribly sincere testimony they are to the value of Armenia and its plateau, and hence to the value of Armenia and its plateau, and hence to the value of the Anglo-Turkish Convention to keep Russia out of and off them.

We next go back a few years to a certain Convention for railways in Armenia and north-way to India. we come next to consider three important items. The first is of to-day-and almost daily telegrams

Turkish Convention to keep Russia out them.

We next go back a few years to a certain Convention for railways in Armenia and north-western Persia, conceded by Russian intrigue to Baron Reuter. Now, it is certain that military and commercial preponderance in the East is to those who first mature and complete their railway systems; for railways not only get possession of the ground, but they cannot fail to consolidate, naturalise, and protect all the interests of their possessora, and to prevent the intrusion of other interests. Railways in the East mean everything—trade, supplies, transport, water, power, armies, strategy, and empire. Railways—"the girders of civilisation"—cross crist, indeed, but can hardly pay without it; protect all the interests of their possessora, and to prevent the intrusion of other interests. Railways in the East mean everything—trade, supplies, transport, water, power, armies, strategy, and empire. Railways—"the girders of civilisation"—can exist, indeed, but can hardly pay without it: yet we of the West altogether fail to realise the rapture of impatience with which the men of the East, we seem incapable of learning from any other misfortunes than our own, even when we were eye-witnesses of them, and profited by them on the hardly-won field of the Crimes, where, as we know, not one-third of Russian troops from the north-west ever arrived, and where once a whole brigade disappeared en route, owing to fatigue and sickness. There have been for years immense depôts of Russian troops in the Caucasus, and Vladikavkas, there, has for a considerable time been connected with St. Petersburg by rail, the line being continued to Tiflis and Erivan, and farther by concession, from Persia, to Tabreez. This was a blow aimed primarily at Turkish railway strategy, and we can well understand how the gignatic enterprise planned by Baron Reuter, and conceded by Persia, would have affected the independence of Armenia. We ought to have moulded the plan, in its Southern continuations, so as to subserve our own views as to the East, and the railways thereto, but it fell through for want of financial guarantees. The Russian railway system carries out, in masterly fashion, all the objects of Russia's strategic or commercial policy, whether against Turkey, Persia, or India. One word more as to break of gauge and rolling stock. Armies n. w depend for transport, supply, and water, on the rail, and the value of the rail depends on having rolling stock to fit it. At every frontier Russia breaks her gauge. No army arriving by an enemy's line at a Russian frontier, could proceed inside that frontier for the purposes of invasion. In order to make her railways useless to the foc, Russia has but to withdraw her rolling stock.

But the Euph

Indian frontier.

First, we find that in the same month on which the Berlin conference met, namely, June, 1878. General Kaufmann wrote to the Amer of Kabul that "the relations between the British Government and ours, with regard to your kingdom, require deep consideration. Major-General Stolitieff, a near friend of mine, will inform you all that is hidden in my mind. Pay great attention. The advantages of a close alliance with the Russian Government will be permanently crident."

Second come promises by treaty "to assist the Ameer with troops if ever he i attacked by a foreign power," and engagements that "if any foreign enemy attacks Afghanistan, the Russian Govern-

Fe LATE as ill,

Ameer with troops if ever he is attacked by a foreign power," and energements that "if any foreign enemy attacks Afghanistan, the Russian Government will repel the enemy." &c.

Third, the Berlin Treaty was signed the 13th July, the Anglo-Turkish convention being dated the 4th of June preceding. The connection between Beaconsfield's defence of Armenia, and Kaufmann's offers in Afghanistan, is most remarkable.

Fourth. On December 8th, the Ameer wrote "this is the time, &c., withhold not troops at this time of need, &c. Send to Afghan Turkestan the \$2.000 troops of Tashkend which General Stolitical told me in your presence were ready, and would be dispatched whenever I required them. I allow you to urge both day and night the Russian Government."

Then we see how the train was laid all along the

line from the Danube to the Indus, and we also know how the Beaconsfield Government was a little too early and too successful in their policy to make it advisable for Russia to apply the match. We will only here add that a Euphrates railway, projected to Kurrachee, which was part of the plan would put us in direct communication, by the new Ladre milway, with all this north-west frontier. would put us in direct communication, by the new Indus railway, with all this north-west frontier. Was it not due to Beaconsfield that we had not to apply, at this great crisis, the reflection of his great prototype, Burke—"I think I can trace all the calamities of this country to the single source of our not having had steadily before our eyes, a general, comprehensive, well-connected, and well-proportioned view of the whole of our dominions, and a just sense of their true bearings and relations?"

MYSTERIOUS DEATH AT WIMBLEDON.

The circumstances attending the death of Mr. Percy Malcolm John, at Blenheim House School, Wimbledon, continue to cause grave suspicions, and there is much excitement in the neighbourhood in consequence. The deceased, it appears, had an income of about 2400 a year. The medical testimony is to be supplemented by the evidence of experts, who will be instructed to make an analysis of the contents of the deceased's stomach and viscers.—On Tuesday evening Mr. G. H. Hall, coroner for West Surrey, opened an inquiry at Wimbledon into the circumstances attending the death of Mr. John.—Mr. T. C. Summerhays, solicitor, watched the school; Superintendent Digby and Inspector Butcher, of the Criminal Investigation Department, Scotlandyard, watched the case on the part of the police. Mr. Armond, of Bread-astreet, the squardinn of the deceased, was also present. There was great interest in the proceedings, the room being densely crowded.—The coroner said he would take the evidence of Mr. Bedbrook first.—The jury them proceeded to view the body, which lay at the mostnary a mile and a half distant.—The coroner and jury thereupon adjourned to the sexton's house at the cemetery gate, where Mr. Bedbrook formally identified the body as that of Mr. Percy Malcolm John, 19, a student, who died at his house at 11.30 p.m. on Saturday neight.—The coroner then adjourned the case till Tuesday week, at eleven o'clock, and gave his order for burial.

Some of the friends of the late Mr. Percy Malcolm MYSTERIOUS DEATH AT WIMBLEDON

Tuesday week, at eleven o'clock, and gave his order for burial.

Some of the friends of the late Mr. Percy Malcolm John received a communication, understood to be a telegram, from Dr. Lamson's father at Florence, stating that his son was lying ill at Paris, having been overcome by the intelligence of his brother-in-law's death. The report that a letter had come to hand from Dr. Lamson h'mself not improbably arrae from the despatch sont by his father. Dr. Lamson's wife, sister of the unfortunate young man, remains in England, and is in a very delicate state of health. Much sympathy is shown at Wimbledon with Mr. Bedbrock, the principal of Blenheim House School, at which Mr. John was a student. His friends—including in their number many former mpils—are anvicus that the high reputation which the school and its teachers have hitherto held shall not be injured by accidental association with this poinful occurrence. Since the facts became known, Mr. Bodbrook has received a large number of letters conceived in most kindly spirit, and expressing the hope that public opinion may be guarded against such an obvious injustice.

### THE CANADIAN NORTH-WEST.

The following description of the district in which the Cochrane Ranche Company are locating, is interesting. It may be mentioned that six or eight thousand head of cattle are now on the spot. It is situated on either side of the Bow River at the confluence of Jumping Pond Crock; the land is rolling, consisting of numerous grasshills, plateaux, and bottom lands, intersected here and there by streams of considerable size issuing from nevertailing springs. The water is clear and cool. Every one failing springs. The water is clear and cool. Every one of them, as well as Jumping Pond Creek and Bow River, is full of trout, brook, and salmen, which are most delicious to eat. There is abundance of pine and cotton-wood on Jumping Pond Creek and the hill sides, besides numerous thickets of alder and willow scattered here and there over the range, which afford excellent shelter for stock in winter. The grasses are most luxuriant, especially what is known as "bunch grass," and wild votch, or poa-vine, and on the lower levels, in damner soil, the blue joint grass, which resembles the English ryo-grass, but grows stronger and higher. On some of the upland meadows wild timethy is also found. These grasses grow in many places from one to two feet high, and cover the ground like a thick mat. Nowhere else has the writer seen such abundance of feed for cattle. We were informed, and have no reason to doubt it, that these grasses do not wither and die as they do in a more humid climate, but, owing no doubt to the purity and dryness of the air, they cure on their roots and make excellent law. They thus preserve all their nutritious qualities, and make excellent feed for winter, a fact which is proved by the fat condition of all stock wintered in that country. Many of them are turned out in a very lean condition, especially the working excens of the freighters, but in course of time become fleshy and sleek. The site selected for the ranche buildings is a beautiful one—a level platean, convered with rach pasture on the north bank of Bow River, about forty feet above the level of the water. It commands an extensive view of the rance, and from here the snow-capped peaks of the Rockies are seen standing out in bold relief arainst the western herizon. The soil a rich, and the lowe grass which covers it will be fenced in and divided into beautiful fields, with sheds and corrals necessary for the segregation of the different breeds of the male animals, and otherwise assume the features of civilisation. failing springs. The water is clear and cool. Every one of them, as well as Jumping Pond Creek and Bow River,

At the annual meeting of the Smithfield Club on Tuesday, the Prince of Wales was unanimously elected President for 19-3

'e has beath the rained by the corporation of Regree of Variets to but at a new Town Hall, at a cost of 29,000, centre of a high level bridge over the docks, and to establish a new I ray.

Earl Cranville has written to the secretary of the Oldham Master Cotton Spinners' Association, promising that the representations made that have attention if Spanish tariff on cotton goods that have attention if the secretary of the Sovernors of the Burmingham Eye Hospita's whell on Tuesday, when it was no vad to build an after institution in New Edm indefrees, at a probable of 217,000. With resured to the present building, he chairman said it was originally an botel; the dispensary was a bar, and it was or record that the house surgeon's room was once occupied by the Queen when she passed through Birmingham as Princess Victoria.

### THE GARDEN.

(EFECIALLY WEITTEN FOR "THE PROPLE.")

How to make the most of a plot of land, arms fifty or sixty feet square, which intervenes between a cottage or a villa residence and the borders of some dusty road, has bothered as a many people, who, after putting the matter into the hands of a neighbouring gardener and becoming diagnated with the result, have let things so to ruin. As a rule, jobbing gardeners have no ideas of economy; in fact, their views, as well as them apparent interests, run in the opposite direction. I say their apparent interests advisedly, for no man's real interests, if he possessed common some, would lead him to "kill the goose which laid the goiden eggs," and many have given up gardening from sheer disgnat at the expense of their little plots, that would, if they could have discovered the pleasure of gardening, not in proportion to its cost, but often the reverse, have continued to surround themselves with beautiful shrubs and flowers. In a previous paper I wrote in favour of a wide open sweep of turi under the windows; and a good breadth of turi fringed with irregular masses of variously-tinted leafage of tree and shrub, lighted up with the brighter hues of flowers, will always give pleasure. But then comes in the question of expense, and all these who have had any experience know that to keep a well-dressed lawn in order, even if very small, easts much money; indeed a small place costs more in proportion to keep in order than a large one does. For comparatively

keep in order than a large one does. For comparatively the sep in order than a large one does.

Small Garden Plots

turf is not a necessity, and there are plenty of men of a studious habits who would at this moment be glad to banish the man with the scrthe, as well as the moving machine and roller, from the precincts of his dwelling, and it is possible to plant a small fruit garden and make it exceedingly pretty and interesting, and yet for it afterwards to require no more labour than can be given to it by the proprietor in his leisure 'me, even though that leisure may only occur at irregular and not frequent intervals. The first thing to do would be to trench it over a deeply as it will bear, or two feet if possible, adding as much new soil and manure, as can be obtained or spared for it. If a quiet, retired as can be obtained or spared for it. If a quiet, retired as can be obtained or spared for it. If a quiet, retired as can be obtained or spared for it. If a quiet retired applies required, then nlant a row of red-twigged limes pot is required, then nlant a row of red-twigged limes are in the boundary. The limes will be very beautiful when unfolding their leaves in spring, and will, as they grow fast, soon blind the dusty road. If at any future time they are likely to grow too large, they can easily be pruned back. On one fink plant a group of three weeping birch, and on the other a weeping will not a rustic seat. A little nearer the house, but still on the finks, leaving the centre open, sah, under which could be placed, as the years roll low and a varietated maple—ener varienta. A liles or two may be put in near the boundary, on the finks, as they will grow tall, and the large clusters of white or like flowers look best when supported or surfuging out from a foreground of green leaves. The White sun beas, or ruelder rose, is also a beautiful background shrub, and the common barberry, when either in flower its of the proper of the plant of the plant of the fails a very handsome shrub also. As Small Garden Plots

Foreground Shrubs Foreground Shrubs
I will below give the names of a few that will not fail to give satisfaction, but do not crowd in too much, as a plant, any more than a man, cannot show what it is capable of doing unless there is room to strike out. If a robber shoot should at any time start away, from an excess of vigour, a timely pinch with the thumb and finger, or the pruning knile, or shears, will correct the exuberant habit and make all seemly and pleasant.

Evorgreons,
Cryptomeria elegans, Cypressus Lawsonians, C.L.
erecta viridis, C.L. Intescens, Retinespora plumosa, and
plumosa aurea, R. equamosa Veitchii, Thuga semperaurescens (this is a much better, brighter form than
aurea), T. vervoniana, Thugopsis dolobrata, Her
Hoderinaii, a very handsome, broad-leaved holly, and
the Silver Queen, a variegated holly, will make a nice
addition, and one or two berbers should be added, such
as Darwinii and Stenephylia. The tree roses are good
foreground plants to stand out sinzly among the lowgrowing, hardy plants, which I shall name hereafter.
Several of them bear yellow fruit in winter, and make
handsome objects when they acquire age and size. The
centre of the ground may either be planted with low-growing plants, or an irregular group of shrube may be
planted in the centre, and the whole so arranged as to
open up little glades here and there, to throw some parts
into shadow.

Deciduous Shrubs and Treas

Deciduous Shrubs and Trees
are best for town planting and I name most now of
rather dwarf compact growth, for good ground planting.
Some of the now Japaneso maples are very elegant, but
I cannot speak confidently yet as to their sdaptability
for general planting. I have seen them out in several
places during the last summer, but they want further
trial before recommending them larrely. Cotoneaster
Simmonsii, Cydonia Japonica, Deutzia scabra, Euonymus
latifolius, is clothed with handsome clusters of red
berries in antumn. Forsythia viridissima, Hydrangea,
paniculata grandifora, Hypericum Kalmianum, Levcesteria formoza, Rhus colinus (Venotian summach),
Ribes sanguinea, Spiresa aricefolia. I am making these
lists as select as possible to suit small gardens. The walks
could be arranged to suit individual taste, and should
not in such a garden be of formal outline, but should
meander; here leading up to some interesting plant;
there winding round some other beautiful object. In
fact, the walk-maker might take a leason from the
ensineers of our old country roads. A group of the
pampas grass would look well in some prominent
position. Though the walks should be made of good
materials, so as to be always dry and comfortable to
walk on, yet they need not be enclosed within formal
ededings; rather let the plants grow up to and meet the
gravel, and if they overhame here and there, so lone as
we have room to walk about, why need we trouble? I
am afraid some of my gardening friends, if they read
this, will say the writer is desporately inexact in his
thoughts; but they would make a mistake. I believe
this informal phase of gardening is better calculated to
please many minds than the formal pattern, where a
man must be always running about with scythe and
shears to nip off svory stray blade of rass or leaf of
plant that is obtrading beyond its fellows. And now,
having spoken of the shrubs and trees for abelter, and
referred to the walks, I will give a list select of

chould grow among the shrubs, the old white candidum that one need to meet with thirty years ago in cottage gardens, is one of the most beautiful objects, and good mass, rising up among shrubs; the newer form, auratum, does well planted out with a mulching of leaf mould in winter. There are many choice kinds of Californian lilies which may be added from time to time, as weesem to want a new feature. But in a newsamer article one cannot de more than clance at the

outline of the kind of garden I mean; it would take a volume to describe it fully. The

of which so many beautiful varieties are now in existence, none of which are, however, in my mind more beautiful than the old niger, are taking advantage of the beautiful autumn, and pushing out they broad white sulver-shaped flowers in greater profusion than assafth's year. Every garden should possess soveral good patches of these. The less they are disturbed the latter, ADAM. Christmas Roses.

#### LORD CLAUD HAMILTON ON TOTAL ABSTINENCE.

ABSTINENCE.

On Monday a social meeting of the St. Pancras Total Abstinence Association took place in the Vestry-hall, Pancras-road. Lord Claud Hamilton, who presided, said: Taking a retrospect of the year now drawing to a close, ministers of religion had shown more activity in the cause. Dignitaries of the Established Church had come forward on this question more than was the wase ten or cleven years ago, and it was not uncommon for two or three bishops to be present at a temperance meeting. In the ranks of the sarmy the movement had made considerable advance. In barrack-yards opportunities which formerly did not exist were given to the soldiers to partake of non-intoxicating refreshments; and in carrieon towns arrangements were made to enable the soldiers to meet tweether in social intercurse without the baneful temptation of drink being presented to them. His Royal Highmost the Commander-in-Chief, and his relative, the Duke of Connaught, were active in opaning coffee-tavens and spreading the cause of temperance. In the may the mischievous policy formerly prevailed of serving out a ration of rum to each man, whether he liked it or not; but now a large number accepted the alternative, now offered, of cooos or other non-intoxicating beverages. In seme instances the price of the rum was taken, so that the moner might be sent home to the family. Mignificent advance had been made in the promotion of temperance in the ranks of the medical profession; and many of its members were now making a protest against the absurd old fallacy that alrehol was useful to the human frame, and announing that alcohol did not only not conduce to Lenith and strength, but was absolutely possoness except when read medicinally. Dr. Richard each and Dr. Norman Kerr, formerly almost singular in their profession in the advocacy of testotal truths, were now joined in the cause by many of their brethren. One of the most distinguished of these, Dr. Andrew Clarke, had recomity come into the ranks, and stated that seventents of the most distingu

#### SIR S. NORTHCOTE AND THE VOLUNTEERS.

VOLUNTEERS.

At Exeter, on Tuesday, Sir Stafford Northcote seconded a vote of thanks to the Duke of Somerset, who, as Lord Lioutenant of Devon, had accepted the charge of the China Vase won at Wimbledon by the Devon team. The right hon, baronet said:—No one can help feeling that the great success of the volunteer movement, from the beginning, is largely due to the county and local character which has been given to its proceedings. It was originally established in this county purely as a county movement in advance of other countres, but there had been the same spirit all over the country, and I believe this is the roason, as his grace as just remarked, why this movement had become so firmly rocted. I gladly join the Earl of Devon, speaking in the name of the county to which we both belong, in thankning the Lord Lieutenant for the kindness with which he has undertaken what was peculiarly a county duty. My noble friend and myself are not peculiarly qualified to speak on rifle centests. I do not suppose that he ever shot for the House of Lords, and I certainly never did for the House of Commons. I look at a rifle with a very clear conscience, for I certainly never killed anthing with one in my life; nor, as far as I know, did I ever hit anything. Nevertheless, I take a very warm interest in these proceedings, and I have a great trust that the strength of the country is developed in this way.

put, eveng no dootst to the purity and drugs of the safe to the purity of the safe to the

SCICIDE TREOUN DEINE.—An inquest was held at Willnaton on Monday evening respecting the death of George Stupford Rees, who was found dead in bed on Friday. The evidence showed that lately the deceased had given way to intemperance, which had affocted his mind. On Monday last be turned his wife and nephew out of doors, saying he was afraid if they remained he would do them injury. The next day he asked a constable to take him into custody because he was afraid would hill himself, and the same evening he purchased six pennyworth of vermin powder. Nothing more was seen or heard of him for three days; the neighboure them broke into the house and found him dead in bed. Beside him lay an empty glass and the paper which contained the poison. There was also a note addressed to his wife, in which he instructed her to secure his incurrance money. Verdict, "Suicide whilst of unsound mind."

(JEON OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

We are beginning to shiver again. No frost as yet, or only in the very early mornings; but a threatening chill is in the wind, and the great wood yards, where the billets of firewood, oak, ash, elm, and beech are piled in symmetrical pyramids or built into ramparts overtopping the walls, have been sending out, in all directions, waggons laden with the winter store of many a household. The cheery log fire crackles merrily on the hearth in the early twilight, when visitors gather on "reception days," in luxurious salons where, to the clink of teacups and the rustle of silk, the "ball is kept rolling" as a Parisian coterie knows how. The jokes may be small—butanyway they have points, however minute; the "news" may be very lightly underbuilt with, fact—but it stands in good stead of more solid material, and from time to time a group of talkers in a corner will carry on a discussion of more serious sort, broken off perhaps, half-an-hour ago, at clab, or café, when the idea suddenly occurred that Mesdames X. and Y.'s reception were not to be overlooked or forgotten, if one desired to stand well with one's world—particularly now, when the new "at home" toilettes are in all their fresh "mirobolance," and surely it is worth while turning in if only to look at the lady in her "morning robe" of white plush with chinchilla bordering and priceless natural flowers, nestling among the rich creamy lace and glistening satin ribbons of her "cravate."

Now that nearly the last stragglers have come in from their chateaux to occupy the great houses whose shutters have been opening gradually one by one—the season of charity balls is commencing. Last week two brilliant affairs of the kind were going on at the same time—one at the Grand Hotel, as a Parisian coterie knows how. The jokes may be

Last week two brilliant affairs of the kind were going on at the same time—one at the Grand Hotel, for the benefit of the accountant clerks of the department, for which the floral decorations were furnished gratuitously by the town; the other at the Continental, in aid of the funds of a provident society for the benefit of the shopwomen of Paris. The usual bell-room at the Continental was too small for the occasion, and was amplemented by The usual bell-room at the Continental was too small for the occasion, and was supplemented by the great dining hall transformed for the occasion, and communicating with the other room by a magnificent conservatory, full of bright flowers and luxuriant tropical leafage, all glorified in the wondrous whiteness of the electric lamps. The dance was at its height when I saw the last of it. dance was at its neight when I saw the last of it, soon after midnight. But the costumes—who am I that I should describe them? I saw only a revolving vision of satin, feathers, flowers, and creamy lace, lighted up by the glitter of gold, and the cool sharp twinkle of diamonds.

twinkle of diamonds.

Political Paris has been busy, this week past, with the memorable Tunisian debate, and with incidents and anecdotes arising therefrom. It was a debate to remember—the unprecedented clearance of the lobbics at the moment of the opening of the Chamber, when all the world surged in, the deputies hurrying to their respective benches, the rush of reporters, and the curious public in general, to the spaces allotted them, the interest and vivacity of the spaces allotted them, the interest and vivacity of the reporters, and the curious public in general, to the spaces allotted them, the interest and vivacity of the serried mass of Parisian and provincial humanity. You are painfully aware of being "in a crowd" when your neighbour raises himself on tiptoe merely to get room enough to shrug his shoulders, and thinks it necessary to clench and brandish his fists every time he growls out "imbecile" or "rascal." Several little discussions also arose—sub-debates, as it were—between those who, far as the poles asunder in opinion, found themselves uncomfortably check-by-jowl, and had to be appeased by some third party neutrally disposed. On the whole, the "world" seemed well pleased, when, after the brilliant encounter of oratory between M. Pelletan and M. Gambetta, the so long threatened "Interpellation" ended with a vote of extraordinary Supply, carried by a large majority.

Strange, that after three months of universal imprecations upon the Tunisian business, all the outery should end, not in smoke, but in a subscription for the-benefit of the accused. One flippant commentator declares that it resembles one of those

mentator declares that it resembles one of those "scenes of conjugal life" in which madame having presented her railliner's bill, monsieur begins by threatening to throw the bill, the milliner, and madame herself out of window, and ends by peace-

madame herself out of window, and ends by peaceably paying the whole amount.

Mastapha Pasla, against whom M. Pelletan, in his speech, launched several witticisms, amusing if somewhat ponderous, was sitting throughout the whole debate in the diplomatic tribune. He did not appear to catch the meaning of the orator's allusions. Happy Mustapha.

He has been, by the way, an object of a good deal of mild curiority since his arrival in Paris. People are fond of telling you of his habits and customs, as if he were some rare bird. He sleeps, it appears, enormously, goes perseveringly to the theatre, where also he alumbers, returns home to sleep, and wakes

enormously, goes perseveringly to the theatre, where also he alumbers, returns home to sleep, and wakes to cat and sleep again. Perhaps he was asleep while M. Pelletan was firing off his heavy artillery.

The first step taken by the new minister of the Fino Arts Department, has been raising a storm of criticism. For some years past the pupils of the Government School of Art have had the advantage of studying painting in studies opened for their bineft under the same roof, in the Fine Arts School on the Rue Bonaparte. Complaints have been in the Rue Bonaparte. Complaints have been frequent of late, with regard to the disadelly conduct of the young men frequenting these painting studios, which had become, in fact, a serious obstacle to the good government of the schoole. M. Prouzt has, without further pre-amble, and grumble the critics, "with a stroke of amble, and grumble the critics, "with a stroke of the pen," suppressed these studies. Bitter are the outeries now, that while a student of sculpture, after going through his course of study, 'is turned out in a position to exercise his art—a would-be painter must henceforth seek in other studies the knowledge of his profession. Those who defend the minister, declare that the closing of the Government studies will be in fact a gain rather than a less to art, since it will tend to encourage the opening of a greater number of private studies.

than a less to art, since it will tend to encourage the opening of a greater number of private studios by painters of note, and that so, the field of artistic matruction will be widened. Who is right in tracelice, time raust show. Meanwhile, the thing is done. The Grand Opera is rejoicing in an especially fire cast of "Don Juan." which was produced last week for the first time for a lone while. Lasualle's interpretation of the Don himself is very fine in his two style, a ratifing rough overlearing Don, carrying all before bim by sheer force of will not, pertainly, the courtly personage, the gread seigning show faure presents to us in that part. But as to design, it is knot to say that anyone can excel caging, it is hard to say that anyone can excel Lessalle in these days. A young artiste, Larabert by name, made a left on Friday night in the part of agetto. He had taken it on in an instant's notice, an account of the sudden illness of the original

possessor of the part, and was so enthusiastically applauded that next day it was announced he would continue to play Masseto till further orders.

The other evening there was a great gathering of Poles in the great hall of the Grand Orient to celebrate the 51st anniversary of 1830. Patriotic speeches were made by gentlemen rejoicing in the names of Milkowski and Plucinski—and the chairman was M. Mazurkievicz. The evening however. names of Milkowski and Plucinski—and the chairman was M. Mazurkiewicz. The evening, however did not finish with the national dance, but with a musical entertainment, remarkable chiefly for the magnificent singing of Mdlle, Michelina Paveria, a pupil of Novelli at the Academy. She has a grand soprano, and her singing of Gounod's "Sapho," Fauro's "Sancta Marin," and the great air from Gounod's "Reine de Saba" made a veritable constitut.

sensation.

A goodly crop of small placards has broken out
on every blank wall in Paris within the last week,
so that he who runs may read, in large letters, that
Jules Simon is now editor of the Gaulois, or, as the so that he who runs may read, in large letters, that Jules Simon is now editor of the Gaulois, or, as the first page of the newspaper has it, "political director"—rice M. Robert Mitchell, who has resigned. And literally, "by the way," blank walls and wide spaces of hoarding abound in every street just now. The mania for house building, and for every species of demolition and reconstruction, rages in Paris to an extent of which no one has known the like. If all goes well, within a very few years there will not exist a single unoccupied spot in the first twelve arrondissements where a house could stand. Every bit of waste ground is turned into a builder's yard, and in every street of Paris proper, old houses are being pulled down, and regular streets of tenements resembling each the other will before long, we fear, replace the varied aspect of house-roofs and window-ledges which have always been a specially amusing characteristic of the street views of Paris.

That "wandering star" of the drama, Sarah Bernhardt, seems to be having rather an exciting time of it in Odessa, where, if one may believe the story, the ingenious artist threw her stage jewellery glittering among the greedy enemies of Israel who mobbed her, and while they scrambled and fought for it, escaped, half fainting, into the house. "Did they think I was really casting my pearls before swine?" jecred the wily daughter of Abraham—so we are told, at least. But in this wicked city, where, to say the truth, people were nearly forgetting all alout (the Bernhardt, there are not wanting those

we are told, at least. But in this wicked city, where, to say the truth, people were nearly forgetting all about the Bernhardt, there are not wanting those who say, that this romantic history is another of the great artist's "creations," invented for the purpose of quickening the memory of her Parisian public, against the time when she may find it convenient to appear again before them.

#### HUNTING AT THE ALEXANDRA PALACE.

On Monday, at the Edmonton Petty Sessions, Mr. Morton Smith, barrister, made an application on behalf of the Boyal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, with reference to an occurrence at the Alexandra Palace on the 15th of November. He said he applied under the 2nd section of the Cruelty to and ne applied under the and section of the Cruery to Animals' Act, in connection with some cruelty committed on that day at the establishment he had named. He presumed their worships had seen advert sements in the public newspapers, and by other modes, announcing the hunting of animals at the Alexandra Palace, including public newspapers, and by other modes, announcing the hunting of animals at the Alexandra Palace, including what were designated for hunts. He wished the magistrates to understand that the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals always swoided interference with legitimate sport, but his case was that the matter of which the Society now emplained was not sport at all. It was a thing reduced down to the chasing of a poor brute in a confined space, where neither viciliance nor skill on the part of the animal tail to its advantage, the exhibition being simply kept up for the amusement of people who paid their shillings for admission. It was scarce'y necessary for him to say that such affairs must be stopped. Complaints having been made to the Society of what was going on at the Palace in reference to the so-called fox hunting, an officer went there on the 18th of November and witnessed what was now described as an "experiment." The chief feature was a tame stag, which had been in the possession of the Palace Company for about three months. The animal was let out for the purpose of being hunted by a pack of hounds, the hunting party comprising three gentlemen and one lady. The poor animal had no chance whatever of excarce. The doors soon reached it, and seized it by the haunches, pulled it down, and proceeded to do it very serious injury. Fortunately the huntismer rode up, and the doors were whipped off. Then it was seen that the animal was suffering considerable pain, and amongst other injuries a wound as deep as a man's finger was discovered. The animal, having been reacued from the hounds was tied to some railins in the ground and left there. Remonstrances were made to Messrs. Jones and Barber, the lesses of the Palace, who at once admitted that which that hake a place was an act of cruelty, and promised that the, thing should not occur nain. Still, the Reval Society feet bound to take the matistry, and to-draw was simply an experiment to the palace "A levendra Palace, London, N. Nov. 16, 1881. St. what were designated fox hunts. He wished the magistrates to understand that the Royal Society for the Pre-

On Monday evening there was a partial celipse of the moon visible in this country. The earth's shadow first same into contact with the moon at 3.33 p.m., and left it

#### THE PANAMA CANAL

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

The first stage in this great work is now nearly ompleted; the surveys and explorations have col ected most of the information required, and the actual excavation will soon be begun, When the first working party arrived at Panama, they found themselves in a country covered with dense tangled forests, through which it was impossible to travel The tops of the hills whose height they wished to take could not be seen for the trees, some of them of gigantic size. However, the explorers had one point of vantage—the railway, which already ran across the Isthmus. There they set to work, and took the levels of the lines accurately. Parties of workmen were next sent out from it to right and left, from different points, to cut paths through the woods to the tops of the hills, and the bottoms of the valleys. In this way the engineers managed to map out the country, and as soon as this was done and the course of the canal decided on, a long path (or, as it is called, trocha) was cut along the line.

The next work was to find out of what that country was made—the composition of the soil through which the Canal was to be cut, where and how much rock was to be expected, and of what nature. For this purpose soundings were taken at various places along the line of the Canal and deep shafts sunk until the rock was reached and examined. The ake could not be seen for the trees, some of them of

until the rock was reached and examined. The result showed on the whole that there was more clay and softer rock than had been expected; so that the work will be less difficult and expensive than was

and coller rock than had been sive than was calculated upon.

The Canal will pass through a range of hills called the Col de Culebra, and here an immense cutting will be made, six miles long, and at one point 500 feet deep. Fortunately, a great quantity of the mass to be removed is clay, not rock. On the Atlantic side of these hills, the Canal meets with the River Chagres, these hills, the Canal meets with the River Chagres, and for the rest of its course will borrow its bed. But as the river is fed by mountain streams, it is liable to be flooded; and to prevent any danger from this source, an artificial lake is to be constructed to hold the superfluous water, and discharge it harmlessly by a separate channel. It is to have a surface of 44,960 square yards, and to be 130 feet deep. The Col de Culebra is to be brought to build up this immense reservoir; for eight pairs of rails are being laid down to carry the carth and stone which is excavated in making the cutting to Gambia, where the great dam is to be built.

The labourers are chiefly negroes from the neighbouring West India Islands. They can bear the climate better than any others, and appear to do their work satisfactorily, not only as common labourers, but as skilled artisans.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL UNION. On Wednesday last an address upon "Organ'sation" was delivered by Mr. Eadelife Cooke, at St. James's Hall, Piccadilly. Mr. Cooke said: Political organisation was of two kinds, electoral and educational. Electoral was delivered by Mr. Eacliffo Cooke, at St. Janes's Hall, Picesdilly. Mr. Cooke said: Political organisation was of two kinds, electoral and educational. Electoral organisation had one object only, of a two-fold charactor, namely, to put poople on or take them off the register of voters, and to poll them at an election, and was more or less a mechanical process. Educational organisation had for its object the providing of effective means of bringing to the minds of voters, existing or prospective, a knowledge of true political history, and of the doctrines tamph by, and the principles held by, a particular party or boly of men in the State. Electoral organisation depended for its cellciency many modern element which districts. There were many modern schemes which districts. There were many modern schemes which districts in the state of them. "Whatever is bour administered a base." They had heard much of a Radical seatem entitled the caucus. The faults of this system had been often and with justice exposed, nevertheless its success had given one valuable hint to Conservative organisers. The caucus was speciously alleged by its advocates to be assed on the principle of regressentation, and theoretically the Radical hundreds were chosen by popular election, but as such elections were altogether outside the let. there was in practice no grunntes that they would be fairly conducted. The caucus men led to the constituencies being handed over to the entire control of few professional wire publics and office-scelers, all amounting work and over to the entire control of few professional wire motion, however, of instances had profited by it. Mr. Cooke them proceeded to deal with the formation of choice and seached the procession of the choice of the control of the constituencies being handed over to the entire control of the own political statism, and account to few and associations, and stronely advised his hearers not to be determed from excluding large which had been proceeded to deal with the formation of chuis and a organisation had one object only, of a two-fold character

The Lieutemant-Governorship of Natal.—The Earl of Kimberley, writing to Mr. Sendall, to whom he had offered the Lacutemant-governorship of Natal, eagus.—"I have come to the conclusion that it will be for the advantage of the public service that the wish of the Colonial Legislature for the appointment of a Governor instead of a Lieutenant-governor should be complied with, and that your appointment as Lieutenant-governor should therefore not be proceeded with." It is generally believed that the Government will accede to the wish of the Natal colonias and appoint Sir Evelyn Wood to the past of Governor, vacant by the withdrawal of Mr. Sendall. In any case, Sir Brelyn Wood comes to England in January for a short leave of absence.

The Earl of Do by has consented to become a patron

The Earl of Do by has consented to become a patron of the Early Closing Association.

#### ROUGHING IT. N CALIFORNIA.

17th.-The cavalende has started, and I am alone again lyth.—The cavateado has started, and I am alone again 'u my glory—going to take it easy and going to mend my ags this morning. About eleven, started off to try and 'ag antelope (work on their curiosity); rode about four niles and left my horse in hollow and walked up a round hill; saw one lot and tried my flag, but, like Mary's lamb, they turned round and want the other way. 

Canvons to vicht of ma, Canvons to left of ma, Canvons in front of me, Volleyed and thundered.

Carrons in front of me, Volleyed and thundred.

The wind whistled and acreamed through the cabin, and the crashing thunder shook the very earth. The worst was soon past, but there's no denying the advantages of a roof, even though a leaky one. A few nights out like this would break me up, and I want to live to get home next spring, and not be a wreck either. The explorers had lots of hedding, so I hone they fared moderately. I was just deopping off to sleep when I heard a sound that made my heart immedent into my throat. My horse creamed and plunged and then becan smorting. I jumped into my boots, put my Colt into my belt, snatched up my rifle, cocked it, and went out. It was very dark. I went to my horse, and found him very much scared, he'd not braken his stake rone. I could not see anything—moved the horse close to the cabin, and put the antelope meat in the empty wageon outside the cabin door, as I don't fancy there is room in the cabin for me and a grizzly. I slept with my ears like a colle's, but heard no more. Horses are the most reliable watchdogs a man can have, but he must be a light sleeper.

watchdogs a man can have, but he must be a light sleeper.

Rain and thunder on and off all day. Sketched antelore's head, read translation of Dante I've got with me, and mended clothes. Sevem o'clock, and explorers int back, baked some bread for them if they come, and stewed antelore.

Thunder all night and dull to-day. Before breakfast heard some horses, thought, of course, it was explorers returned, but no—two hunters who had struck the trail to Henry's Lake, and had ridden back along it as fer as here exploring. One asked me for my antelope's horns, as he had not been ably to set such a good fine pair. Of course I gave them. No use to me.

In the morning read and re-arranged rings on fishing red. About eleven o'clock put on small scarlet fly, as weather was dull, and welked up to the old spot. About every third cast rose a fish. Caught one about one and a-half nound, then one about one pound, which I threw back, then hooked a good one, which took me quite half-an-hour to land, and led me a dance along the bonk; he weighed one box and sixteen cartridges; very difficult to land these fish with no net or gaff. They have splendid red flesh, just like salmon, which, perhaps, they are, grey colour, back speckled, red about head. In the crening went down stream a short way; the water was evered with duns, and a lot of big fish feeding. The noise they made sounded like hors enting wash; most were out of my reach, but I caught three or four good ones feeding under the banks, most of them, however, d'dn't care a bout the baarlet fly, when there was heave of other feed; babed again for explorers, who again did not turn up. If they don't come to-morrow they must helost.

of other feed; beked again for explorers, who again did not turn up. If they don't come to-morrow they must be lost.

20th. Morning fine. Rode out to see the country north. Took a long shot at antelore, sighted 500 yards, and knocked the head off a prairie-hen—nothing much to see. Afternoon: caught a few fish. Evening: the explorers did return, the weather had detained them—had been through an awful rough country, abounding in etc., mosse, and bear, all of which they saw. I'm sorry I was not with them.

We got up at four o'clock, breakfasted and navted. They return: I so on. Started at eight; had a lang alow day, through word and marsh. Stopped about five o'clock, no midday halt, and was neetly hungry by the time I had done the horses, baked, &c. A lovely day. I'm camped about a mile from the north-east corner of Henry's Lake, a leantiful silver sheet at the foot of fine mountains. Missed a good running shot at antelops I dropped on unexpectedly. Horse flinched while I was aiming, and I had to jump off. The antelope had some way on, and was some way off when I loosed. Bought two more blankets for my friends, as I had too few before: now I can spare one to make shelter for my goods as it does at the present moment. To the left of shelter one horse is smoking, the o' feedling, and the mountains behind have some snow. It's clouding ominously.

smoking, the of feeding, and the mountains behind have some snow ... It's clouding ominously.

Had a good night and fine, my shelter admirable, not even damp with dew inside. Started about eight o'clock, and soon got into main trail from Virginia City. It is pleasant being in a good trail again; one can look about in the district of the start of the star

L: pold Selby Rowland, a retire a e., was browsht not a remaind at it e olice-court of wick on Yue dig., hursed with biting of the mose of his annt, Alice accretion. The prisoner pleaded not go ity, and said a deglar denoit. The magistrie of wited Rowland, mean whem they imposed the est-came penalty of six min has inversement, with hard labour

## LONDON POLICE COURTS.

#### Bow-street.

Bow-street.

ALLEGED FORGERISS ON SIR WILLIAM VERNER.—
On Thesday, Donald Shaw, 38, who gave an address in Conduit-street, Regent-street, said to be an ex-captain of the 86th Regiment, was further charged before Mr. Vanghan with uttering forged acceptances under circumstances already reported, with intent to defraud Sir William Verner.— Mr. George Whittaker, tailor, of Conduit-street, deposed that he had known defendant sixteen years. He had lost sight of him for some time until October last, when he called on witness, and gave an order for £30 worth of clothes, professing to pay for them by bills of the prosecutor's. He produced two bills for £30 each purporting to be accepted by Sir W. Verner, from which witness deducted the amount of his account and handed the prisoner the balance (£70) by cheque.—
A boot-maker named Gordon, living in Blackfrians-road, deposed to certain monetary transactions he had with Mr. Mould, a solicitor in Carey-street, about which he had an interview in August, and was introduced to the prisoner. Mr. Mould represented that prisoner owed him money, and wanted to pay it out of a bill for £100 drawn by Sir W. Verner, and if witness would discount the bill. Which was duly presented, but was renewed for a month by another bill. Both these acceptances purported to be drawn by prosecutor.—Mr. Thomas Cobb (Cobb and Co.), suctioneers, Upper Baker-street, proved discounting a similar bill for £200 for the prisoner in November last.—Sir William Verner, Furthers subsequently assented to the above acceptances to be forgeries, and the prisoner was committed for trial.

Marlborough-street.

Marlborough-street.
On Monday, George Payne, of No. 2. Robert-street, a baker, was charged before Mr. Newton with bigamy. Mr. B. Abrahams defended. From the evidence of an old woman, the mother of the first wife, it appeared that the prisoner, in the year 1855, married a woman named Ryan, at the church of St. Philip, Stepney, in the name of Henry Norman Measures. The witness said she was positive the prisoner was the man.—Mr. Thomas Woir Ryan, of Carlton-road, Kentish-town, brother of the first wife, stated that he knew the prisoner as Measures. It was stated that when apprehended the prisoner said he had not married the woman. Certificates of the marriage were put in—Mr. Abrahams addressed the maristrate, and the prisoner was committed to the Central Criminal Court, bail being accepted.

Marylebone.

Marylebone.

Alleged Conspiracy.—Frank Dale and F. Bodé alias Mathews, on Tuesday, were charged on remand with conspiring together to obtain £52 10s. by means of a forged endorsement on a false cheque from Mr. William Whiteley, of Westbourne-grove.—Inspectors Littlechild and Lansdown, of Scotland-yard, proved arresting the prisoners at Laurence Pountage-hill, City, where the words "Gurney, Sons, and Co., wine merchants," were painted up, no wine merchant's business, however, being found to be carried on. Evidence was also given as to the obtaining of some goods by Bodé from a firm in Bouverie-street.—The prisoners reserved their defence, and Mr. Cooke committed them for trial for conspiracy and forgery.

well-dressed woman, who said she had no home, was charged on remand, with stealing on the 29th ult., from the person of Daniel Joseph Flavin, a butter merchant of Cork, 24 10s. in gold, a gold scarf-pin, and an umbrella, at 54, Limerston-street, Chelsea; and Charles Meyers, of 85, York-street, Westminster, was also included in the charge, not only as representing himself falsely to be a detective constable of the Metropolitan Police force, but also us being an accessory after the fact to the aforesaid robbery—On the night in question the prosecutor met the prisoner as he left the Grand Hotel, at Charing-cross, and, after partaking of drink, accompanied the female prisoner. He had evidently been drugged, for about three o'clock on the following morning he found himself alone and robbed of the property mentioned in the charge. He made his way out of the house, having in vain called "Police," and at the street door he was met by the man Meyers, who asked what was the matter. The prosecutor at once said that he had been robbed by a woman, and wished to see a constable. Meyers replied that he was a detective, and would see into the matter, for the house was a respectable one, and so were the inhabitants, and the presecutor at once said that he did not believe it, and seeing constable Langley, he went acress the road with Meyers to make his complaint, and also to see if Meyers were a constable. Langley knowing him not to be one, but a notorious disorderly-house keeper, at once took him to the station, and afterwards proceeded to a house some distance off, where he found the woman in bed at the top of the house, and made her at once dress. She reached over the head of the bed, and in removing something the proceedure's pin dropped on the floor, and his umbrella was also found in the place.—Evidence having now been given that the house was of the worst character, and that Meyers had trafficked in this class of establishment for some time, and in fact was about to become the subject of indictment for keeping a disorderl

## Southwark.

Southwark.

Garron and Dos Straling.—On Tuesday, George Bayless, 25, a convicted dog stealer, was brought before Mr. Slade, on remand, and charged with stealing from the Borough Cooperative Stores, Blackman-street, a gammon of bacon, the property of George Mackness.—George Harvey, a detective-sergeant, said that on Saturday night, the 25th ult., he was on duty in High-street, Borough, with Detective Pickels, when they saw the prisoner loitering about the shops, and knowing him to be a notorious thief they watched him for some distance. At the corner of Trinity-street and Blackman-street he stopped looking in the doorway of the stores, where there were several large pieces of bacon exposed for sale. After looking at them for some time he seized upon a large piece called a "gammon" and ran off with it. Witness pursued him, and as soon as he saw he was followed he threw the bacon down and tried to make his secape, but Sergeant Pickels captured him, and he was taken to the station-house. On scarching the prisoner he found a kind of "lasso" used for dog-catching, and some dried liver used by dog stealers to entice the animals away.—The prisoner begged of his worship to deal with him at once as he was guilty.—Heary Ward, sessions officer, Wandsworth House of Correction, said that the prisoner had been twice convicted of dog stealing at the Surrey Sessions.—Mr. Slade committed the prisoner for trial. prisoner for trial.

Thames.

Thames.

Thames.

Thames.

Thames.

Thereateming the Brak.—On Tuesday, Jeremiah Murphy, a repulsive, sullen-looking young man. of No. 20, Wells-place, Gower's-walk, Whitechapel, was charged a with being concerned, with other men not in custody, in violently assaulting Samuel Dorwin, a sailor staying at it well-street Sailors' Home, and attempting to rob him. Some time ago the prisoner was charged at this court for assault, and while the case was proceeding, he suddenly took one of his boots off, weighing about four pounds, and hurled it with r'll his force at the constable's head, the took of the constable had but, fortunately, he happened to see it coming, and quickly moved his head, the boot striking some wood-work close by, and cutting a piece completely out. He was at once secured by several constables, his boots taken away from him, and for that offence he was sentenced to two months' imprisonment with hard labour. At half-past 12 o'clock on Tuesday morning the prescutor was passing the corner of Cable-street to go to Well-street Home, when the prisoner struck him a violent blow on the right ear with his flat, making it bleed, and he took off his belt to try and protect himself. The prisoner again struck him behind the ear, and whistled to three more men who came up, and one of them said, 'You black, you have no right to be knocking about here,' and that man and the accused struck him. All the ruffians then sot upon him, knocked him down, and kneked him savagely about the face, head and body, the prisoner kicking him violently on the forehead. Both his trousers' peckets were torn completely out, but he had no money in them, and his cries for assistance brought William Keed, a constable, to the snot. The chase was made off, but

Wandsworth.

The Bank of England Clerk.—On Wednesday, Charles Greville, a clerk in the Bank of England residing at Gerrard Lodge, South-fields, Wandsworth, was summoned for riding on the South-Western Railway without paying his fare.—The defendant said it was accidental, but he would plead guilty. He had taken a season ticket to-prevent a recurrence.—It was stated that the defendant gave the name of Charles Smith, and a false address. As he had been seen not to take tickets, and was known not to be a season-ticket holder, an officer watched him to Putney, and asked him for his ticket. He said he had given it up at the barrier, but when he was told that he had not, he said that he was very sorry.—The defendant said it was not a fraud. The false address was given in consideration of his family.—Mr. Sheil said the defendant would serve his family better by acting like an honest man. He fined him 40s., with £1 3s. costs.

### CRIME AND CRIMINALS.

CRIME AND CRIMINALS.

At a special sitting of the Belper magistrates on Tuesday, George Bestwick, a collier, of Ireton Houses, near Belper, was committed for trial on two charges—firstly, of wilfully murdering Samuel Palconbridge at Belper, on the night of November 26th; and, secondly, with unlawfully wounding with intent to murder Samuel Walker, a collier, at Bengate.

At Co may Police-court, on Tuesday, a quarryman named William Jores was committed for two mon his hard ab u for assauting Mr. Charles S. Elam, a mof a physic in living in Hall ye reet, London. The ofe see was committed in September, the price nor, when drunk, keing at Mr. Elam's brovele whist descending the hill near Penmaenmawr. Mr. Elam was thrown to the ground with great force, and for some days his life was depaired of.

Charles Loughet on Hindly, described as of the Temre Club, Anuacel-street, Strand, was, at Scarborough on Tuesday, committed for trial at the ensuing cuprer sees has, on the charge of having fraudulently in appropriated the value of twenty-seven pictures—Zhid-to his own use. Bail we allowed.

Joseph Brooks, 12, and George Dr. ver, 11, were brought before the Blackburn magistrates on Tuesday, charged with the so offences of housebreaking committed on Nov. 27th. From an office and warchouse they stole 18s. worth of stamps and otte property, and did 22 worth of casage, and from a railway cabin and a workshop they also took varicus articles. Driver was sent used to receive six strokes of a birch rob, and Brool's fourteen (aps' imprisonment and five years in a reformatory.

At Manchester on Tuesday two thieves were caught in a bold robbery at the jeweller's shop of Mr. Mayer, situated in an angle of the Manchester Exchange. Half an hour after midnight and the moment a policeman on the best had passed by, a padlock which secured a folding sinuter was forced with a "jemmy," and the window being promptly broken the thieves suached some watches within reach, but were disturbed by a sentleman who happened to see them. They took flight

lies at Hereford Infirmary in a precarious state.

At the Birmingham Police-court, on Wednesday, Samuel Underhill and William Smith Parker were committed for trial at the Borough Quarter Sessions, the former for stabbing and the latter for assaulting by kicking James Parker, whom they attacked without any provocation in the street on Saturday. Parker is suffering from a dangerous scalp wound two inches in length. It is only right to state that since the magistrates began, some six menths ago, to deal severely with these rowdies the number of street outrages has greatly diminished.

and the series of extended and the street of the street of

Technical Instruction.—All the members of the Royal Commission of Technical Instruction have returned to England. The chairman, Mr. Samuelson, M.P., remained at Paris for some days in order to obtain additional information on the general policy of the Department of Public Instruction. The selection of the members of the commission, on account of their acquaintance with different branches of the inquiry, has proved every useful, Dr. Roscoe having been able to devote his attention more particularly to chemical technology, Mr. Philip Magnus to school organization, and Mr. Slagg, M.P., Mr. Woodall, M.P., and Mr. Swire Smith to the bearing of technical instruction on the branches of industry with which they are familiar. It is proposed to take evidence of experts in this country in February, and to visit Germany, Switzerland and Belgium in the spring.

and to visit dermany, outers' exhibition of .282 10s. per spring.

This year the Clothworkers' exhibition of .282 10s. per annum for proficiency in physical steme, tenable by an unattached student of Oxford or Cambridge, mas been awarded to Mr. J. Davies, of Can budge, and the same company's exhibition of £30 per arm im for a Cambridge unattached student has been adjudged to Mr. S. B. Wil-

he captured the prisoner and took him to Leman-street station. When he was charged in the morning, the prosecutor was not in attendance, and as he was being put back in his cell he said. "I'll put my boot through the evidence was being taken in the case the prisoner suddenly made a quick movement to get his right boot of the court were quickly on the alert, and at once of the proper of the court were quickly on the alert, and at once of the proper of the court were quickly on the alert, and at once of the proper of the court were quickly on the alert, and at once of the proper of the court were quickly on the alert, and at once of the proper of the court were alert to defend their Iriah policy before the people of this attempting to carry out any further act of violence, and in answer to a question whether he wished to put any questions to the witnesses, he kept looking in a sullen manner towards the bench, and used a foul the proper of the court. The court of the court, the court of the country, the great public buildings with a sullengal of which exists there now. (Laughter, But he forgot to tell his audience that the Peace Preservation Act was then in force, and that Lord Beaconsfield was quite prepared to pass another Act, if that had not proved strong enough. But Sir William Harcourt concealed the facts from his audience; he drew a red herring across Mr. Gladstone's track; but the majority of educated Englishmen will not be imposed upon by the

Egotistic Bombast,

Egotistic Bombast,

swaggering bounce, and insuferable bluster of the
hectoring Sir William Harcourt. (Hear, hear.)
They knew that his opinions were fickle ones, save as to
his high appreciation and admiration of Harcourt.
They see him offering up the incense of flattery in
its most fulsome form to Mr. Gladstone now that
the Lord Chancellor is in a state of ill-health. They
remember the comparison that Sir William has drawn
between the present Prime Minister and Lord Hartington when Mr. Gladstone's star seemed to be waning,
and Lord Hartington's to be bright and clear. With
the hope of becoming Lord Chancellor, Sir William is
now prepared servilely to lick Mr. Gladstone's boots.
Leaving this Hector enjoying the sweets of his present
occupation, he (Colonel Burnaby) turned to the doctrine
preached by Mr. Chamberlain that it was expedient
not at once to suppress the Land League. It was
expedient that not one landlord, but many landlords,
should die; that agents and process-servers should be
murdered, women attacked, cattle mutilated and tortured, and Ireland set on fire; and all this merely to
pass Mr. Gladstone's Land Bill. (Shame.) A fouler
and more pernicious doctrine had never been preached
since

The Days of Calaphas.

The Days of Calaphas.
(Loud cheers.) Strange to say, that doctrine of expediency was not repudiated by Liberals; it has been accepted tacitly by not only the rank-and-file of the party, but by Mr. Gladstone himself. Half-hearted men will invariably suffer a great deal of inconvenience before they can be induced to make up their minds to sever a connection, however distasteful that connection may be. Hence, probably, the reason that

#### Lord Half-Hartington

—(laughter)—remains in office. He will require to be well soused with the cold water of public opinion before he will quit his couch, even when he finds himself worded and bitten by Mr. Bright and Mr. Chamberlain (Renewed laughter). But if the moderate Liberals forget their political existence, it was their duty ty gaivanise them into life. Ask them if they approve of Mr. Gladstone's conduct towards Austria—one day posing in the character of a man ready to throw down the gunutlet and fight; another, showing the white feather—initiating a policy of feebleness and furk, and fawning on the Austrian he had just before defied.

## LONDONDERRY ELECTION.

The result of the polling in county Londonderry we officially declared on Wednesday as follows:

Mr. Porter (L) ... ... ... ... ... ... 2,701 Sir Samuel Wilson (C) ... ... ... ... 2,054 Mr. C. J. Dempsey ... ... ... ... ... ... 55 647

## MR. BRADLAUGH AND THE OATH.

The Curse of Pauperism
was to be attributed to bad laws and the bad policy of
Governments. Laws which favoured the accumulation of
land and the constant preservation of great estates
had the effect of banishing from the country into the
town a large population. They had the effect, is
point of fact, of divorcing the people from the soil, and
he was of opinion that if the land laws of this country
had been just, and if we had now, and had had for say a
couple of centuries past, laws in regard to the land that
made it as free as we have now made the produce of the
land, that there would have been probably at this
independently on the soil, and we should have had
nothing of distress and the trouble which is the comstant
complaint and wailing of the comparatively small
number of farmers that are now in the country. (Hear,

We Saw in Ireland

what results from erroneous legislation, and the continuance of erroneous legislation, through successive centuries, with regard to land; and if it were possible to say that there should be no change whatsoever in the laws affecting land in this country, the time would not be very remote when we should have suffering and confusion in England that would make us greatly regretant we did not at an earlier period apply some remedy to the cris which exist now. (Hear, hear.) The question of pauperism was connected distinctly with the question of education, or rather of ignorance, as it was also connected with the question of crime. Mr. Bright then referred to the wars carried on by England at various times, in all parts of the world, and to the taxes which had now to be raised to cover the interest of the debts contracted to carry them on, as having had a great bearing upon the existence of so much ignorance amongst the great bulk of the population. It was not saying anything discourteous or slanderous to the population to say that amongst a very large portion of them education seemed yet to have made but little way. We had an enormous amount to pay every year for the support of the poor. Considering that we professed to be a Christian country, we were shocked almost continually by the occurrence, not only of a multitude of offences but of very grievous crimes, and during a long period we had had the most

#### Barbarous Criminal Code

Barbarous Criminal Code

to be found in any Christian nation. We need
not be surprised, therefore, that we had poor
houses very large and in great numbers, that
we had prisons not quite so numerous, but
very large, and offering a sort of dark shade to the
landscape wherever we looked upon it. If you have
poverty in the cottage, depend upon it there is some
thing wrong either with the people or with the Government under which they live. (Cheers.) We had now
begun a new and a botter system. Instead of adding
more poor-houses and more prizons, we proposed
to add large commodious establishments and
buildings for the education of our people. (Cheers.)
After contrasting the cost of education and the appliances of education, a generation since to what they
were to-day, Mr. Fr ght said he knew he should be
criticised as not being a scholar himself. He was one of
those who, in the sense of high-cultured people, never
had any education. (Laughter.) He learned some Latin
and very little Greek. (Renewed laughter.) But all
the Greek had gone long since—(lond laughter)—and
the wanted the people to do and know was that which
furnished them for their daily duty, which gave them
self-respect, and which taught them to respect others—
(cheers)—which made them better children in their
families, which taught them to respect and have regard
and reverence for their parents. He thought also that
through Board schools, if the masters only did their
daty, they might render great services in the way of
temperame. The right hon gentleman briefly touched
upon the

Welsh Sunday Closing Bill,

The service of the such to regret if the

as prescribed by law.—Mr. Crump, on behalf of the law in the same were also in dispute in another case, now an appear of the case were also in dispute in another case, now an appear of the case were also in dispute in another case, now an appear of the case were also in dispute in another case, now an appear of the case were also in dispute in another case, now an appear of the case were also in dispute in another case, now an appear of the case were also in dispute in another case, now an appear of the case who have appeared in person, said he had given his consent in order to avoid wasting the time of the Court.—His lordship made the necessary order.

Tarnouth Herring Firme.—All the Fifehine rews who have been engaged in the Yarmouth and the law in the crows who have been unprecedentedly succeedingly succeedingly worth far more than their money value. There is, consequently, every reason to believe that they seem to have been unprecedentedly succeedingly worth far more than their money value. There is, consequently, every reason to believe that they seem to have been unprecedentedly succeedingly worth far more than their money value. There is, consequently, every reason to believe that they seem to have been unprecedentedly succeedingly worth far more than their money value. There is, consequently, every reason to believe that they seem to have been unprecedentedly succeedingly worth far more than their money value. There is, consequently, every reason to believe that they seem to have been unprecedentedly succeedingly worth far more than their money value. There is, consequently, every reason to believe that they seem to have been engaged in the variable of the "Regent," a dispersion of the same their of the same unique case, with the same their of the same through the same through the same through the same through the same that they seems a historic or an artistic and the law is the same through the same through the same through the same trunt they were laided to the two the same through the same through th

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LUDGATE-HILL, PAST AND PRESENT.\*

Far away into the thick darkness of primeval antiquity stretches the history of London, which, if not nominally the capital of the country, was a large commercial centre long enough before Casar set foot on our shores, or even before Pytheas of Marseilles explored the islands whence men brought tin in the age of bronze. Nay, as far back as any record of our race exists, in the days when, if the geologists are to be believed, the British Channel had not yet been scooped out by the wearing of the waters and the wasting of the shore, when the Thames was still a tributary of the Rhine, and the mammoth and the hippopotamus still haunted its marshy banks, man found a home where London now stands. To track the history of Ludgate-hill from that day to this would be to write the story of humanity itself. Mr. Treloar is animated by no such vast ambition. His aim is to give us, not a legend of the ages, but a readable handbook to the locality, and in this he has been eminently successful. With him, the history of Ludgate begins naturally with King Lud of doubtful memory, a king to whom he is disposed to allow at such vast ambition. His aim is to give us, not a legend of the ages, but a readable handbook to the locality, and in this he has been eminently successful. With him, the history of Ludgate begins naturally with King Lud of doubtful memory, a king to whom he is disposed to allow at least the somewhat negative merit of having once existed. Even this, however, we fear, is hardly a fact which can be regarded as historic. Our early chroniclers, whe they came to a blank in our annals, proceeded on a simple but effective plan. Finding certain well-known localities without a history, they invented kings and queens and events to match, with a fine exuberant freedom, unhampered by any base regard for fact, to account for the names. Ludgate, we may be well assured, was in existence before King Lud was evolved out of the historian's brain, just as the whole myth about London being the Troy Novant or New Troy was deduced from the fact that in early ages a tribe called the Trinobantes existed somewhere in this part of the world. This circumstance in itself, however, demonstrates the vast antiquity of Ludgate. As Mr. Treloar well says, "Ludgate Hill has been a representative locality from the earliest age from which we can date either records or traditions of London. It was the famous highway of our chronicles, for it was in the midst of noted churches, castles, palaces, courts of 'ceclesiastical and civil law, hospitals, prisons, priories, theatres, fairs and markets; and was daily crowded with nobles, priests, knights, mendicant friars, flagellants, pilgrims, men-at-arms, citizens and yeomen; who visited its shops and stalls, or passed about its narrow streets, many of which led to the mansions of the nobility in various parts of the City between St. Bride's or Holborn and the Tower." It will be seen that Mr. Treloar by no means limits Ludgate-hill to the Post-office definition of the street from Ludgate-circus to St. Paul's, but takes the word in its topographical sense, and deals with the whole of the higher ground 'to wh means limits Ludgate-hill to the Post-office definition of the street from Ludgate-circus to St. Paul's,
but takes the word in its topographical sense, and
deals with the whole of the higher ground to which
it applies from what was once the Fleet River eastwards. Bridewell, Baynard's Castle, Paul's Wharf
and Puddle Dock, the Wardrobe, Printing-housesquare, Old St. Paul's, Lollard Tower, the
Bell Sauvage, Shakespeare's Theatre at Blackfriars, Doctors' Commons, Stationers' Hall,
Paternoster-row, the Fleet, Blackfriars Bridge—
such are some of the localities which come
within his purview, and about each and all he has a
pleasant budget of gossip and information, fact and
myth and legend, old tradition, and novel anecdote
to present.

Takeasanexample the following extract in reference to the truly remarkable functions performed by cer-tain clerical gentlemen in the precincts of t. Fleet at a date by no means so remote as that of King

Even to those who have heard of 'runaway matches and marriages at Gretna Green, the Fleet marriages are now scarcely credible. There is ample evidence, however, that within the Fleet or its liberties—in dingy lodgings, low tavens, or beerhouses—a number of besetted, broken-down and unscrupulous parsons, drunken chaplains and other debated descriptions of the state of the second of the secon unscrupulous parsons, drunken chaplains and other debased clergymen, carried on a competitive business in marrying people with little or no ceremony. Some of these weddings were originally performed in the chapel of the prison, but the business became so extensive that they were afterwards celebrated in some dingy room in one or other of the taverns, each of which kept its book of registers. These marriages, of course, were not strictly legal, and yet in such a condition was the ceclesiastical law that they were tacitly recognised as being valid, and if conducted by one of the Fleet parsons, were not to be dissolved. A collection of the register books, weighing more than a ton, and recording

#### A WEST-END HOAX.

It would seem that some one in the West-end has, during the past few days, been seized with a sudden desire to emulate the example of Theodore Hook as a practical joker; for a hoar which was the means of bringing together over two hundred individuals to desire to emulate the example of Theodore Hook as a practical joker; for a hoar which was the means of bringing together over two hundred individuals to answer in person an advertisement in one of our contemporaries, has been perpetrated. The advertisement set forth that a sceretary was required by a dittinguished artist, who was prepared to give a liberal salary to a suitable person. The position would not be filled for a week, and the applicants were requested to apply personally between the hours of ten and four. It was stated that all applications would be attended to; and what was more singular still was, that the advertiser gave his name and address. With the anxioueness of these who were desirous of investing their all in the South Sea scheme, scores of gentlemen, who made sure, from the distinctions they had obtained at college, in the army, or society circles, to secure the appointment, wrote out their testimenials, and loat no time in making their way to the West-end, presented their cards and letters, and requested to see the "distinguished artist." From ten in the morning till dusk, the door of the supposed advertiser was kept going on its hinges, and the butler was almost driven wild with the persistent inquiries of callers. He assured one and all that his master, who "really was a rising hartist," land been the victim of "a hawful heax," and he had proceeded to Plect-street to see the editor of the paper in which the alvertiser was lampled at the heavy of the intended taking the adverte of a magistrate to see the editor of the paper in which the nitrottee that a had placed him in such a ridiculous position. Many of the inquirers who had come loug of stances, and at great personal inconvenience, swore vengeance on the artist, his works and his future reputation. One declared that "he would write to the Times," another that "he would bring the matter to the notice of the police; "and a third "that the advertiser was a swindler, and possesses more money than wit." But the hoax had not been confined t

### THE CHILTERN HUNDREDS.

THE CHILTERN HUNDREDS.

A question of constitutional procedure in reference to the vacation of seats in Parliament has been the subject of a correspondence between the Prime Minister and Mr. A. M. Sullivan, M.P., for the past two or three weeks. In reply to Mr. Sullivan's formal request for appointment to the Chiltern Hundreds, the Prime Minister, who, by the way, prefaces his answer by an exceedingly warm and complimentary reference to Mr. Sullivan's position in the House of Commons, stated that the law on the subject was interpreted to mean not only that the writ could not be moved unless Parliament was satting, but that a vacancy could not be created during the recess. Mr. Sullivan thereupon wrote to say that his impression was that although the writ could not be issued until Parliament met there was nothing to hinder the royal preregative as to conferring an appointment, and thus relieving him of the position. He added that the point might be of some moment to him, as he was being engaged as Parliamentary counsel in a matter of some railway and other private bills coming before Parliament next session, and that he wished consequently to be free from even the appearance of conflict with the well-known rules of the House of Commons forbidding members to have pecuniary interests or profit in matters coming before the House. Mr. Gladstone has finally replied to the effect that, although what he conceives to be the prevalent custom will not be broken, the vacancy will be made in sufficient time to obviate any difficulty as to Mr. Sullivan's personal practice. With reference to the reported refusal of Mr. Gladstone to grant the Chiltern Hundreds to Mr. A. M. Sullivan, M.P., during the recess, the Globe points out that this refusal is not justified by precedent, as in the case of Hartstaple Mr. Waddy was granted the Chiltern Hundreds in December, 1879, in order that he might contest the representation of Sheffield.

## THE CALF ROCK LIGHTHOUSE.

#### Rescue of the Men.

Rescue of the Men.

The six men who have been on the Calf Rock for soveral days since the Calf Rock Lighthouss was partially destroyed, were rescued on Thursday afterneon, and safely brought to shore. Her Majesty's gunboat, Scahorse, Captain Gravener, and three small boats, under the direction of Michael O'Shea, left Dursey Sound in the morning, at nine o'clock. A lifebuoy, with a line attached to it, was thrown by the men on to the rock, and picked up by O'Shea. A strong rope was fastened to it, and it was hauled on the rock by the men, who, then when the tide was low, rushed down the steps one at a time, and jumping into the sea, were dragged on board the small boats, and subsequently transferred to the Scahorse, where dry clothing and stimulants were supplied to them. They had cork ja kets and lifebuoys on the rock, and put them on, which prevented them from sinking, but their passage seemed a very fearful one to the onlockers, as the surf washed over them, the sea being still very rough. When the last man came down he was completely enveloped by the waves with so much violence, that surprise was felt when he emerged uninjured. A tradesman named Byrne, who had come from Kingstown a short time ago to do some repairs at the lighthouse, appears to have suffered the most. He was fainting when he was lifted to the gunbeat, but afterwards revived, and, it is hoped, will sustain no permanent injury from the hardships he has endured. Captain Gravener, of the Scahorse, presented him with 45 in roogaltion of his services, and made a similar gift to the crews of the three boats.

## CHLOROFORM USED BY THIEVES.

At the Greenwich Police-court on Thursday Franz and Mary Wiesend, husband and wife, natives of Germany, were charged on remand with stealing a gold watch and chain, worth £29, the property of Mr. Isaac Battersby, of 28, Coleshill-street, Pimilico, and two gold albort chains and two rings, value £5, and £3 14s. in money, belonging to Mr. John Gallock, of 1, Pells-place, St. George's-in-the-East. In the first case the circumstances were of a singular nature. Mr. Battersby said he left his office at Euston Railway Station, where he is an accountant, at five o'clock on the evening of the 31st of August, and remembered only going a short distance, when he became unsonscious, he believed from the effects of ether or chloroform. When he recovered sensibility he found he was in a cell at the Southwark Police-station, where he had been taken as drunk, having been found in the street. It was then three o'clock in the morning. He had nothing to take him that side of the river Thames, and could not account in any way for his being there. After he left Euston he had not entered any shop or house while conscious. On recovering consciousness in the police-cell hefound he had been robbed of his watch and chain, and he now identified the watch produced as his; the chain was still missing. On the 25th ult. the prisoners were taken into custody on a charge of robbing their furnished lodgings at 39, Reginald-coad, Deptford. The watch was found on the man, who declared it was his property, but the police found it corresponded in number and every particular with that stolen from Mr. Battersby. Several pawn-tickets had been found on the woman, relating to a chain, which was subsequently identified by Mr. Gallock, and other jewellery.—Mr. Gallock now said that the fe asle prisouer was with him as housekeeper from the last of October to the 26th. On the latter date she left without notice, and he safterwards found a box had been broken open, and two chains, two rings, and £2 14s. stolen.—Emily Yohasa, stepdaughter of the prosecutor, sa At the Greenwich Police-court on Thursday Franz and

## STABBING AT BRIXTON.

At the Lambeth Police-court, on Thursday, Frank Field, a gentlemanly-looking young man, residing at his father's house, No. 4, Brixton-rise, a clerk, was charged on remand with feloniously cutting and wounding David Gibson, by stabbing him with a knife in the left breast with intent to do grievous bodily harm, at Brixton-rise.
The former proceedings were reported in the People on
Sunday last.—Samuel Maddison, living at 73, Mordauntin the chapel of the prison, but the business become so extensive that they were afterwards celebrated in some dingry room in one or other of the target state of the great state of which kept its both of registers. The state of which kept its both of registers. The state of which kept its both of registers. The state of which kept its both of registers. The state of which kept its both of registers. The state of which kept its both of registers. The state of which kept its both of registers. The state of which kept its both of registers. The state of which kept its both of registers. The state of the state of the state of which kept its both of registers. The state of the Sunday last. Salud on Wednesday evening week he saw the prisoner standing outside the gate of his father's

## MISCELLANEOUS.

LORD GEORGE HAMILTON, M.P., UFON THE VOLUNTEERS.—On Thursday evening Lord George Hamilton presented the prizes to the Halifax Rifle Volunteers. He said that it was a memorable year in the annals of volunteering. The 50,000 men who marched hast her Majesty at Windsor, and the scarcely less number in Scotland, gave abundant ev dence to the whole world of the vitality and life of the reserve forces of the country. The former review showed also that our railway system, though a private enterprise, was capable of amassing vast numbers of men in a given spot with such promptitude that even the Germans, with their railway system constructed for strategical and military purposes could not equal. LORD GEORGE HAMILTON, M.P., UPON THE VOLUN-

Earl Cairns was much better on Thursday evening; but his lordship still keeps his room.

A heavy gale from W.S.W., with a strong sea, prevailed on Thursday in the English Channel, accompanied by heavy rain and hall storms. Towards nightful the weather moderated.

weather moderated.

It is expected that a fresh inquiry into the circumstances attending the murder of Mr. Ogle, in Thessaly, will shortly be held. New evidence of an important character is likely to be forthcoming.

It is stated that Major-General Sir F. Roberts has decided to retain the command of the Madras Army, and that there is no probability of his returning home to join the staff at head-quarters.

At the meeting of the Oldham Corporation on Thursday, it was stated that the typhoid fever epidemic was decident, n.ng, and that the measures taken had been found adequate. Two deaths have occurred, and other cases are continually reported.

Even ey House, Wilts, the ancient seat of the Astleys, was totally costroyed by fire on Thursday. The fire broke out at n.ne o'clock, and in less than three hours the mansion was gutted and the greater part of the contents destroyed. Mr. Curtis, the occupacy, was absent at the time.

In reply to a deputation of Poor Law Guardians on Puesday, Mr. Dodson, M.P., held out no hope of the House of Commons legislating on the subject of the Poor-laws at an early date, at the same time promising hat the views of the deputation should be considered at the proper time.

H.M.'s Indian troopship Malabar left Portsmouth on Thursday for Bombay with drafts amounting to 58 officers, 429 men, 30 women, and 34 children. She will call at Queenstown for further drafts numbering 19 officers, 676 men, 13 wemen, and 10 children, or a total military freight of 1,259.

officers, 676 men, 13 veneral, and 15 charters, 676 men, 15 veneral, and 15 charters, 676 military freight of 1,259.

It is understood that Sir Evelyn Wood has so far modified his views as to have promised to reconsider his decision with regard to h s departure from Natal, and it is probable therefore that he may be induced to accept the governorship of the colony under the new terms, in deference to the unanimous wish of the colonists.

A lodgekeeper, named Sexton, at the County gaol, Cambridge, with his wife and daughter, were on Wednesday morning but ally assaulted by an of the prisoners, and Sexton, it is feared, has been fatally injured. The prisoner attacked him with a heavy we gat, it a tering in his kull, and his wife and daughter coming to his assistant e sere served in the same way.

We understand that the Afghan war medal, which has

to his assistan e were served in the same way.

We understand that the Afghan war medal, which has been so long in preparation, is now almost ready, and that the issue will be proceeded with early in the new year, when the medals will be distributed among the officers and men of regiments now in the United Kingdom who formed part of the expedition. The bronze star, to be granted in commemoration of Sir F. Roberts's march from Cabul to Candahar, will not be ready for some little time.

march from Casul to Candanar, will not be ready for some little time.

The half-yearly general meeting of the members of the Royal Agricultural Society of England was held on Thursday, under the presidency of Mr. J. D. Dent. There were now 8,122 members; the invested funds of the society amounted to £15,408; the current account at the bankers was £375, and £4,000 remained on deposit. The show at Derby had resulted in the addition of £4,000 to the funds of the society. Next year the show at Reading will open on July 10.

The Queen arrived in town from Windsor shortly after fur o'clack on Thursday afternoon, and drove to Prince's Gate to see the Empress Eugenie, with whom sho stopped over h if an hour. Her Majesty afterwards drove to St. James's Palace and vasited the Duchess of Cambridge. She looked well, and is enjoying the best of health. The health of the ex-Empress has much im roved during the last two days. She was able to walk about the house on Thursday; but the weather being so chilly and damp she did not go out.

A movement has been set on foot in influential quarters of the search the state of the search the searc

and damp she did not go out.

A m vement has been set on foot in influential quarte s for the pu pose of memorialising the Home Secretary for the recess of the persons who were recently sentenced to various terms of impresentent in the bribery present in s. Steps will be taken to have the memorial sign. In all the towns of the United Kingdom, and it is h ped that he petition will be ready for presentation in the course of the next week or two, so as to procure, if possible, the release of the prisoners before Chr. stmas.

On Thursday, a clerk named Laborated.

before Chr.stmas.

On Thursday, a clerk named John Proudfoot was apprehended by the criminal authorities in Inverness on the charge of stealing from the post-office there, in September last, a registered letter containing Commercial Bank of Scotland notes of the value of 2900. The notes were being sent through the post-office from Inverness to a branch bank in Ross-shire. The peculiarity of the case was that the numbers of the notes had not been kept by the Inverness agent. The official invest gat on was baffed until Thursday, when Proudfoot was are seted. It is said that his wages were 25s. a week, and that a large sum of money was found at his lodgings.

On Thursday afternoon the Princess of Wales, accom-

It is said that his wages were 20.5. a weet, and that harge sum of money was found at his lodgings.

On Thursday afternoon the Princess of Weles, accompanied by the Marchioness of Bath, Countess Mandeville, Countess Lonsdale, Countess Clarendon, Countess Spencer, and Mr. Cockrell drove over from Longleat to Frome. The weather was beautifully fine, and as the news that the distinguished party were coming to the town had preceded them, hundreds of persons lined the streets, and took up positions at wind was and on house tops. The party first visited the parish church, where they were received by the Rev. Sir George Featherstone and the curate in charge, the vicar being absent at St. Leonards. They inspected the medallions in the nave, pulpit, baptistry, lodge, chapel, sacristy, altar veesels, vestments, old church records, chancel, St. Andrew's Chapel, Bishop Ken's grave, &c.

On 'i hu s lay a c'e juntat on from the traffic committee

On 'i hu slay a de jutat on from the traffic committee of the Ward of Binings ate had an interview with Sir William Hare surt, at the Home Office, to present memorials praying that the present site at Billingsgate might be retained as the fish market for the metrop lis, and urging Sir William's department to put pressure upon be retained as the lish market for the metrop lie, and trying Sr. William's department to put pressure upon the Corporation to widen the apponents to the market, and otherwise improve the s.e. T. e) repudated indignantly the allegation that they destroyed fish wilfully in order to enhance its price to the consumers. The Home Secretary admitted that a waterside market was necessary, but added that the approaches to Billinggate were in a bad condition. As he was about to receive a deput tion from the Corporation on the same subject, he should reserve a full expression of his opinion. The Corporation deputation also had an interview with Sir William, but reporters were excluded.

The usual weekly meeting of the board was held on Thursday. Mr. E. N. Buxton in the chair.—The report of the Finance Committee stated that it had been arranged with the Metropolitan Board of Works that the School Board should borrow the sum of 200,000 in one amount, with interest at the rate of 3 per cent, per annum, to be repaid by fifty annual instalments.—The report was adopted.—The adjourned debate upon the motion of Mr. Mark Wilks, having reference to the difficulties experienced by pupil teaches in other hing admission to teaching colleges, was commed by C. Lind Premercarch, who did

teachers in of taking admission to training colleges, we commod by the lines promocorant, who did not then however, that the board possessed sufficient knowled of the conduction and working of the lines to conduction and working of the lines to College or sufficient information as to the dap air one of the who conducted haven, to make it aspect out to the relations which the great religious bodies of the country stood the Committee of the Privy Council, and to the amplied engagements of the said committee to them.—Dr. Glastone and other a yeakers continued the discussion, which was adjourned.

#### FAIR TRADE AND FOUL PLAY.

We last week published a letter, headed "Challenge to the Cobden Club," from Mr. H. J. Pettifer, a working silversmith, anxious to win his Fair Trade spurs are not We Medley, the last new champion of the Cobden Club Mr. Pettifer addressed his letter to newspapers of every shade of political opinion, and amongst others the Echo, which has given space to one or two hostile letters against him.

The first shot fired was from the Battersea Liber Union, and appeared in the Echo:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ECHO."

Sir,—In reply to Mr. Pett'ier's challenge in this day's Echo, will you allow me to say that if Mr. Pettifer really means what he says, the recently-formed Batterson Advanced Laberal Union will be glad to arrange with him, or with the League which he represents, for a discussion of Free v. Fair Trade in one of the public halls

him, or with the cursion of Free v. Fair Trade in one or the passet of Battersea.

I may say that at some lectures on Fair Trade which have been delivered in this neighbourhood, opponents have been debarred from stating their views, and we shall therefore welcome an advocate who will be willing to concede free discussion.—I am, Sir, yours, &c., J. C. Durant, Hon. Sec.

39, Grayshott-road, Lavender-hill, S.W., Dec. 3.

The second followed the next day:—
Sir,—I am not surprised that Mr. Durant, in his letter
yesterday, should say, "If Mr. Pettifer means what he
says," for Mr. Pettifer, after challenging at the Radical
Club, Deptford, a set of much less important personages
than he has now done, and the challenge having been
accepted by a modest, but clever young workman, a Mr.
Jones, (se) Mr. Pettifer declined the contest. Is not
this the sort of thing that is usually, if vulgarly, called
bounce?—I am. Sir, yours, &c., C. Russell Roberts,
Divisional Chairman Greenwich Liberal Five Hundred,
Blackheath, S.E., Dec. 6.

And in the same day's paper, the genial Mr. Watherst And in the same day's paper, the genial mr. waterstacked his brother (working) silversmith, with one of his characteristic epistles on Hall Marks. Three correspondents having thus been allowed space for he'r attacks on Mr. Pettifer, this is the fashion in which our contemporary

Pettifer, this is the fashion in which our contemporary treated a letter from him in reply:

We have received another letter from Mr. H. J. Pettifer in reference to his public "challenge to the Cobden Cub," but we decline to appropriate any more spive to the subject, as, judging from Mr. Pettifer's method of beating about the bush, it holes as if he d'd not want to fight." He publicly issued a challenge that challenge has been avespted, publicly and p ivately; let him now come to blows, or for ever hold his peace.

Mr. Pettifer failing thus to receive the ordinary fair play given to opponents, has sent us his

#### SUPPRESSED LETTER

addressed to the editor of the Echo. We leave it, as he does, to the public to judge how far the accusation of "beating about the bush" is justified.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE " ECHO.

"beating about the bush" is justified.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ECHO."

Sir.—Allow me to say a few words in reply to the letters of Mr. Durant, Mr. Watherston, and Mr. Roberts, which have appeared in your paper under the above heading "Challenge to the Cobden Club." As regards the first-named gentleman, I have written to him in the hope of being able to arrange for a debate.

I think it will be no breach of confidence on my part to say that Mr. Watherston has written to invite me to what he calls a "friendly fight" upon the question of Fair Trade, at which I hope to be able to prove to him that the depression in the one particular branch to which he alludes, namely the silver trade, has nothing whatever to do with oither Free or Fair Trade, but has arisen from altogether different causes.

Now for Mr. Roberts. That gentleman tells your readers that I have declined to debate the question, with a modest but elever young workman named Jones (the right name allow me to say is Mr. Job). What I really did was to declineafter two nights' experience to again discuss the subject at the Deptford Radical Club. But perhaps Mr. Roberts is not aware that on November 29, I sent Mr. Joba list of four places, and again on December 4, a further list of five places, and again on December 4, a further list of five places, and again on December 4, a further list of five places, and again on becember the Mr. Medley (from whom I may as well inform you I have received a letter declining the contest), for I always think it is the beat way to strike directly at the big fish, and not trouble about the small fry. In other words, to meet and answer those who make the arguments, and not those who merely retail them out.—Yours, &c.

36, Henry-street, W., Dec. 6th.

ours, &c. 36, Henry-street, W., Dec. 6th.

In addition to Mr. Pettifer's reply, the following is a

ANOTHER SUPPRESSED LETTER. written by the Secretary of the Fair Trade League after reading Mr. Roberts's letter. TO THE EDITOR OF THE " ECHO

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ECHO."

Sir,—With reference to a letter which I see in your paper this evening, I feel sat s'ed that the wr'ter—Mr. C. Russell Roberts, of Greenwich—would not have written it, had he known what had transpired with reference to the proposel discussion between Mr. Job and Mr. Pottifer, on the question of Fair-Trade v. one-sided Free Trade.

sided Free Trade.

Perhaps I may be allowed to state that on the 26th November last I wrote to Mr. Job, by Mr. Pettifer's request, to say that he (Mr. Pettifer) was ready to meet Mr. Job "at the Claremont Hall," the place indicated by Mr. Job, "or elsewhere." I then speed, also on behalf of this League, to engage whatever room might be selected in order "to thoroughly debate the question for one, two, or three evenings," or more if need be. I also promised Mr. Job that "the discussion shall be advertised, so that you (Mr. Job) may have further scope for your opinions, and a good audience."

I renture to think that this scarcely looks either like

I venture to think that this scarcely looks either like shirking the question, or what Mr. Roberts says "is really, if vulgarly, called bounce."

I should add, perhaps, that Mr. Job has not, as far as I yet know, accepted this offer.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant.

OWARD GORE-BROWNE, Hon. Sec. National Fair Trade League, 23, Cockspur-street, S.W., Dec. 6, 1881.

FURIOUS GALE.—A furious south-east gale raged along the south-east coast of Scotland throughout Wednesday. The sea was very high, and many vessels were wind-bound in the Tay. Much anxiety is felt for the large sishing fleet which left Dundee on Tuesday morning for deep-sea fishing. During the gale the fishermen had to leave many lines in the water and run for safety. Out of the 19 boats three have reached Dundee, five St. Andrew's, and four the Firth of Forth, but the fate of the remainder is unknown.

the remainder is unknown.

Fall of a Scapfold and Injury of Five Men.—An accident of a serious nature occurred at the Phonix Foundry, Dunfermline, on Monday. Six men were standing on a temporary scanfold, 18ft. high, creeted for the purpose of taking down a brick wall which was damaged by the late storm. The bricks were placed on the scalloid as they were removed, and the result was that owing to their weight a cress support broke and the entre structure canned down with a terrific crass. Two or the men we a buried behavior that it bears and were extracted with intensity. Three others fell in var. Is dischous amount has deris. All five were describing injured, having their fers and same broken. The injured men were Hugh Strachan, mason, Woodhead-street; Pour Walls, mason, Milton-green; Robert Gilmore, labourer, Buries Brae; Robert Stewart, labourer, Reid-street; and William Belford, labourer, Bothwell-place. All are married, with the exception of Stewart, and have families.

#### STATE OF IRELAND.

Murder in King's County.

A telegram received in Dublin on M.n hay from Parsunstown reports another terrible agrarian murder, the scene of the occurrence being near Shunnon Bridge. King's County. A farmer named Milligan, a tenant on the estate of Mr. Potts, on whose property at Cloghan evictions took place last week, had meurred displeasure by paying his rent. He was in Athlone on Saturday attending the market, and on leaving before dusk he appears to have been followed to a lonely spot three miles from his home and brutally murdered. No clue has yet been obtained to the persons who committed the crime.

Midnight Drillings.

The Government is very anxious as to the condition of affairs, owing to the general determination amongst the small farmers not to pay rent, and to deter others from doing so. It has come to the knowledge of the authorities that midnight dr llings are going on, but the officials at the Castle are kept fully aware of the proceedings of the disaffected individuals.

The Children's Land League,

In order that the youthful members of this important body may be informed as to its tenets in a manner adapted to their infantile minds, they have been thrown into the following dogreel rhymes:—

ipted to their infantile minds, they have been throo
the following dogsrel rhymes:—

"A 's the Army that covers the ground,
B is the buckshot we're getting all round,
C is the crowbar of cruellest fame,
D is our Davitt, a right glorious name;
E is the English who've robbed us of bread,
F is the English who've robbed us of bread,
F is the famine they've left us instead;
G is for Gln'stone, whose life is as lie;
H is the h rvest we'll hold or we'll die;
I is the Inspector, who when drunk is bold;
J is the jarvey, who'll not drive him for gold;
K is Kilmainham, where our true men abide;
I is the Land League, our hope and our pride;
M is the magistrate, who makes black of white;
N is no rent, which will make our wrongs right;
O is old Ireland, which yet shall be freed;
P is the peelers, who have sold her for greed;
C is the Queen, whoe use is not known;
R is the rifles, who keep up her throne;
S is the sheriff, with wee in his train;
T is the toil, that others may gain;
U is the Union that works bitter harm;
V is the villant that grabs up a farm;
W is the Warrant for death or for chains,
X is the Express, all lies and no brains;
Y is 'Young Ireland,' spreading the light;
Z is the zeal that will win the great fight.'

November's List of Crimes.

#### November's List of Crimes.

November's List of Crimes.

The Dublin Gazetts of Tuesday contained a return of the agraruan outrages committed in the month of November. The total number is 520, which includes the following:—Murder, 2; firing at person, 17; assault on police, 1; grierous assaults, 7; assaults endangering life, 6; assaults on bailiffs and process servers, 21; incendiary fires and arson, 49; firing into dwellings, 23; injuries to property, 38; injuries to railway trains or highways, 2; resisting legal process, 1; attacks on houses, 8; intimidation, 320; administering unlawful oaths, 4; robbery of arms, 7; wounding or maining cattle, 15. The total for each province is:—Ulster, 44; Leinster, 129; Connaught, 110; Munster, 237.

Land Sales.

Land Sales.

It appears from a Parliamentary return issued on Tuesday, that the gross totals for sales up to Dec. 31, 1889, under the Land Act of 1870, in respect of which the advances were made by the Board of Works in Ireland, was 44,092 acres, of the annual value of £27,852. The annual rent of this land is set down at £31,184. The gross amount of the purchase money was £723,037, of which £233,937 was paid in cash by the tenant, and £434,229 was advanced by the Board of Works on mortgage. The arrears of instalments due upon the advances amount to £602.

Release of a Suspect.

Mr. Patrick Lynch, of Gulrudde, county Roscommon, was unconditionally released from Kilmainham on Mon-day on account of ill-health.

### Arrests.

On Monday two members of the Land League were arrested in Dublin under the Coercion Act for being suspected of intimidating people not to pay their rents. These were Mr. Gerald M. Clifford, Cahirciveen, and Mr. Pat Ward, Mayo.

Murder in Waterford.

On Tuesday, the dead body of a man named James Long was found at Daybrook, near Mullinavat, about six miles from Waterford. The body bore marks of violence, and blood was found near the spot where it lay. A man named Breen or Brien, has been arrested in connection with the affair.

Mr. Herbert Gladstone, M.P.

Mr. Herbert Gladstone left Limerick on Tuesday. He has travelled much through south-west Cork, the county Kerry, in Berehaven, Glengariff, and Killarney, and during his brief stay n Limerick he has been taking walks into the country, and visiting farm-houses, where he has been hospitably received. The farmers regarded him as an extremely gentlemanlike young Englishman. Evictions.

Evictions.

On Monday morning a force of about 200 hrmed men left Waterford for Kilmacow and Granagh, for the purpose of evicting 24 tenants on the estate of Mr. Thomas Redington Roche, who resides in Galway. The writs were chiefly for rents due last May. The majority paud up under protest after their holdings were broken into. Two refused to pay absolutely, and one was evicted. A tenant in whose house a corpse was lying was not visited. Everything passed of quietly.

Desperate Fight.

A quarrel ensued at Bonnycoulon, county Maye, on Tuesday, between two men regarding a boundary fence between their lands. They fought with spades for some time. The first aggressor struck his antagonist a severe blow on the shoulder, when the other split his skull with a blow. The injured man's depositions have been taken.

blow on the shoulder, when the other split his skull with a blow. The injured man's depositions have been taken.

Increase of Crime.

Baron Fitzgerald opened the winter assises for Connaught at Carrick-on-Shannon on Tuesday. Addressing the grand jury, he deplored the condition of their common country. There were forty cases to go before them; but this number aforded no indication whatever of the vast number of cases specially reported by the police authorities. The combination from which this class of crime resulted had now continued for four years. The most alarming feature in the condition of the country was that, in the face of the determined efforts of redress which he alluded continued, increased, and was increasing. With such a condition of things no Government could co-cuist.—The Munster winter assizes opened on Tuesday in Cork, Mr. Justice Fitzgerald, addressing the grand jury, said there were 129 prisoners to be tried, and the great bulk were for agrarian offences. He deplored the great increase of crime, as indicated by the official records before him, and in nine-tenths of these offences the perpetrators were not made amenable. Right was diaregarded, and property was unsafe. It was only by the aid of an overwhelming unlitary force that the process of the law could be executed, and the humbler classes continued to be oppressed by an odious tyranny.

humbler classes continued to be oppressed by an odious tyranny.

Action of the Government.

A Dublin correspondent telegraphed on Wednesday night: The Irish Government have determined, under warrant of an Act of Parliament which enables them to increase the constabulary force, immediately to enlist for a limited powed a considerable number of recruits unierated to be for the purpose specially of instituting a system of parrolling. These men will be taken, if approved of a compact at the chart had away, marche, and pake penalone a, though there will be, if approved of a compact at the chart had away, marche, a here enables a two come irons and part of Great Britan, and will receive information as to the amount of remuneration and other terms of agreement on application to the staff officer of penalousers, or the officer commanding the regimental district, or the police authorities where they reside. One result of this move will be to render the constabulary force more

available for general services, there being at presentully one thousand members of that body engaged in the exclusive business of affording personal protection to persons under threat cyclence in the rural districts of Ireland. Complain has been made that the Government have not taken centain steps which are impossible without the passing of an Act of Parliament, which Act could not be obtained until at least a month after the House sits. The measure they have now adopted with the object of getting on as well as possible through the recruiting for the police of experienced and disciplined men in particular quarters. There is reason to believe that the Government have broken up the Land League effectually in it centres and in its branches, and that the trouble which remains is more of the nature of a relie of turbulence than an organisation having any special vitality. The strongest hopes exist that the outrages, bad as they are will be prevented by a scheme which, strictly within the provisions of the Act, enables the executive to relieve the harassed police force and concentrateupon particular districts such an amount of attention as will ensure that all bad characters residing therein or appearing there as strangers shall be carefully watched and all their movements tracked.

Land League Martial Law.

Land League Martial Law.

Land League Martial Law.

Mr. S. M. Hussey, writing from Edenburn, Gortatlea, in the county of Kerry, tells the following story:—"On Friday, Nov. 13 last, two temants named Cronin, and one named O'Keeffe, holding land from the Earlof Kenmare came to my office in Killarney. O'Keeffe, the spokessman, an old man of seventy, said," We have Lord Kenmare's rent in our pockets and we would like to pay it, but ware afraid of being ahot." I deeply regret to say that I replied, "There is no danger, you must pay," and they did. The result was that on Sunday, the 27th ult., a band of marauders (accompanied by fife and drum) came to the houses of these three men and shot them in the presence of their families. All the fiesh on the lower part of O'Keeffe's legs was shot away. One of the Cronins was shot in the knees, but the other Cronin was shot in the bedy, and is not likely to recover. Everyone in the locality knows who the would-be murderers, are, but are afraid to tell, saying, "What use would there be in our telling, as the jury would acquit them, and we should be shot." This is martial law on the Land League side.

#### MIDDLE-AGED MEN AND LADIES' MAIDS.

At Marlborough-street Police-court on Wedne

Henry Cook, a middle-aged man, was charged with having obtained goods and money by fraud. The method International cooks and money by fraud. The management of a Berlin thesetre has amounced having obtained goods and money by fraud. The management of a Berlin thesetre has amounced having on the control of the control adopted by the prisoner appeared to be a promise of marriage to ladies' maids and young women of the same position in life, and then obtain from them money and money and shares in a railway company. She asked him why he had not marrised before, and he said it was because he could not find any one to sait him, but she was just the woman he wanted; he liked her very much, and wanted herself and not her money. He showed her the shop where he said he worked, and, knocking at the back door, remarked, "This is where t. sleep." She expressed a wish to go in, but he said, "No, I have got they, but we won't go in." He induced her to give him her watch and chain under the pretence of having affixed to it a locket which had been left to him by his aunt.—The pawnbroker, who expressed a belief that Cook was the man who had pledged it, produced the watch and chain, which the last witness identified.—The case was remanded, ball being refused.

FATAL CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday night, while Mr. MacGillwray, farmer, Glenlochay, Aberdeenshire, was driving home in a light carriage from Tomintoul, the horse shied, and went over a high embankment beside the river Avon. Mr. MacGillwray was thrown out and killed instantaneously, tuta boy who was with him estaged unburt, although he fell a distance of 60 feet.

The horse was hield, and the carriage smashed to piece.

Some uniavourable criticism has been caused by the Some uniavourable criticism has been caused by the patition which the two sphiness have been middle on the drawt has been caused by the patition which the two sphiness have been middle on the drawt has the sphiness have been middle on the drawt northern kindway, where the clear-being places towards, instead of away from, the obolist. It has not yet been finally decided that they shall remain in this position, but it is said that the committee who are responsible for the work are not likely to make any further change, they being of opinion that the sphiness have been rightly placed.

### FOREIGN AND COLONIAL

Intelligence from M'nneapolis (Minnesota) announces be destruction by fire of four flour mills and one cott mill in that place. In one of the flour mills an exploion occurred, by which four men were killed and several njured. The loss is estimated at £490,000 dols.

sion occurred, by which four men were killed and several njured. The loss is estimated at £400,000 dols.

King Theebaw is said to have abandoned his intention of joining the Bhuddist priesthood, and to have become econciled to the Queen, who wanted a divorce. There was a rumour that she had disappeared, and as sudden isappearances in the royal palace, Mandalay, too often nean sudden death, it was through that the Queen had, serhaps, been put out of the reach of further trouble in his world. The report, however, was not confirmed, and the more pleasing one of a return of comubial elicity between Theebaw and his spouse is contained in the most recently-received Mandalay letters.

A Constantinople correspondent telegraphs that recorts received by the Porte expatiate on the cordiality of the received by the Porte expatiate on the cordiality of the received by the Porte expatiate on the cordiality of the received by the Porte expatiate on the cordiality of the received by the Porte expatiate on the cordiality of the received by the Porte expatiate on the cordiality of the received by the Porte expatiate on the cordiality of the received by the Porte expatiate on the cordiality of the received by the Porte expatiate, and the received by the Porte expatiate on the cordial relations between Turkey and Germany, which he desired to render still more intimate.

A note in the Paris Toligraphe states that the retirement of M. Challemel-Lucour immediately after the signature of the Franco-English Treaty of Commerce is spoken of. Our ambassador in London, who is not in the best of health, and is anxious to resume the Fr n-h mode of life, will not seek to obtain any other diplomatic post.

A Constantinople telegram dated Tuesday states that

mode of life, will not seek to obtain any other diplomatic post.

A Constantinople telegram dated Tuesday states that Lord Dufferin, acting upon instructions received from Earl Granville, has requested an audience of the Sultan, for the purpose of representing to his Majesty the necessity for reforms in Armenia. In consequence of this action on the part of the ambassador, the Porte has appointed a commission to study the question of reforms in Armenia, and will send a commissioner to the province to inquire into the condition.

The Bussian court officials, who are now engaged in making preparations for the coronation of the Csar in the spring, have ordered fifteen snow white horses, which will be used in the procession.

The Mahommedans at Kuldja, who are afraid of a repetition of the atrocities which were perpetrated on the Chinese garrison of Kashgar, have emigrated in numerous bodies to Russia.

Prince Bismarck insists on being freed from official duties though he wishes to retain supreme control of the Government.

duties thoughthe Government.

the Government.

The management of a Berlin theatre has announced the production of Lord Beaconsfield's "Alroy."

The St. Petersburg police have captured a band of fifteen men who had provided themselves with the complete uniforms of officers in the army, together with crosses of the Order of St. George. They had evidently intended to take part in the festivities on St. George's Day, which falls on Friday next, presumably with the object of creating a disturbance; and in consequence of the discovery exceptional measures of precaution have been taken by the authorities.

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